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FUNDS EXHAUSTED, CRISIS CONFRONTS CABINET IN PEKING

Police and Teachers Threaten to Strike Unless Paid—Meanwhile Provinces Prosper

Struggle Over Premiership Daily Becomes More Serious—Speakership Also an Issue

By GROVER CLARK
By Special Cable

PEKING, Nov. 7.—In spite of hopes to the contrary, the election of a President and the promulgation of the constitution have not been followed by a clearing up in the political situation in North China, and a beginning in the straightening out of the financial chaos. Instead the deadlock over the premiership becomes daily more serious and the situation is complicated by the struggle over the speakership of the House of Representatives. The continued failure of the Government to secure money to make even the small payments due to the police, schools and ministerial staffs brings the possibility near of a complete collapse of governmental institutions in Peking. The only encouraging sign is the collapse of the anti-North campaigns along the Yangtze valley, following the defeat of Dr. Sun Yat-sen at Canton. This may result in the cutting down of military campaigns, thus releasing some money for Peking.

Business Conditions Better

While conditions in Peking grow worse daily, the situation in the country as a whole improves. Business and farming conditions are better than they were in previous years and order and prosperity are growing in the provinces which keep out of Peking politics, such as Shanxi, Shensi, Chekiang, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Kiangsi and Manchuria.

In Peking the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Wu Ching-lien, continues in his determination to secure the premiership or prevent the confirmation of any other candidate. Mr. Wu's supporters are not enough to insure his confirmation even if nominated. His opponents are numerous enough to force through the confirmation of someone else against his wishes. It is impossible now to get anyone to take the premiership without the confirmation of the House of Representatives while Parliament remains in session. Parliament insists on continuing its sessions, and the President cannot dissolve it without the consent of the Senate.

The anti-Tao Kun factions are strong enough to prevent such consent, and it is extremely unlikely that Tao Kun would dare to use force to drive out the Parliamentarians. Thus there is no apparent way to break the deadlock, unless Mr. Wu loses the speakership. Efforts are now being concentrated on this end. Mr. Wu's opponents claim that his term expired with the end of the regular session of Parliament on Oct. 10, but his supporters deny this.

A fight took place in the House of Representatives at a meeting on Monday, when the anti-Wu factions attempted to force a new election. It ended by police interference.

Talk of a police strike is reviving, because of the failure of the Government to pay salaries. These are now eight months in arrears, and the families of many officials have been reduced to an extremely destitute condition. Teachers in the Government higher schools threaten to strike on Nov. 10, unless the Government pays part of the arrears before then. The schools were nine months in arrears on Nov. 1, and there is absolutely no money available, even for the most urgent maintenance expenses. The courts and ministries staffs are extremely restless, because they have gone so long unpaid. The arrears run from six to 10 months. If the teachers strike, as is definitely threatened, it is quite possible that it will be the signal for a general walkout.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

Seeks Premiership



Wu Ching-lien
Speaker of the House of Representatives and Storm Center of the Political Crisis in China

GREAT PROHIBITION VICTORY RECORDED BY VERMONT VOTE

Col. Porter H. Dale Defeats Wet Opponent for Senate by Overwhelming Majority

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 7 (Special).—Vermont yesterday registered its protest against any modification of the Volstead Act when its voters administered a severe defeat to the candidates who opposed Col. Porter H. Dale, Republican, for the United States Senate, and Col. Ernest W. Gibson, also Republican, for member of the National House from the Vermont second congressional district. And as if to emphasize their attitude on the prohibition issue, they piled up the votes for the successful candidates until not an atom of comfort could be derived by the wet leaders from the figures.

Colonel Dale won over his Democratic opponent, Park H. Pollard, by a two-to-one vote, the exact figures being, Dale 30,627, Pollard 15,632. Colonel Gibson won over his wet opponent, Burton E. Bailey, by a four-to-one vote, the exact figures being, Gibson 17,619, Bailey 4173.

Today the dry forces in Vermont are jubilant. Yesterday's election, they say, clearly demonstrated that the people of the Green Mountain State are in favor of the Nation's prohibition measure as it now stands. The defeat of the wet candidate from the second congressional district is a marked indication of this, and, according to Albert E. Laing, superintendent of the Vermont Anti-Saloon League, Mr. Pollard's defeat would have been fully as great as that of the congressional candidate, had it not been for the fact that the former is a first cousin of President Coolidge.

Out of the 14 counties in the State only one of them returned a vote in Mr. Pollard's favor, this being Rutland County where his majority was 200.

Prominent state politicians, as well as Colonel Dale himself, said last night, following the official returns, (Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

POWERS SAY CHINA MUST PAY IN GOLD

PEKING, Nov. 7 (AP).—As a result of the controversy between France and China as to whether China's Boxer indemnity is payable in gold or in depreciated francs, the other powers interested have jointly reiterated to the Foreign Office the substance of a note previously transmitted to the Chinese Government, stating it as their conviction that there can be no question as to the basis of payment.

The note, dated Oct. 25, established the obligation as a gold debt.

GOV. KENDALL PLEDGES IOWA TO STRICT DRY LAW REGIME; GETS 100 PER CENT SUPPORT

Follows Up White House Promise With Action—Federal, State, County, and City Chiefs Unite With Him as He Leads National Crusade—Editors Eager to Assist

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 7 (Special).—The resources of the State of Iowa were pledged to the enforcement of the federal prohibition amendment by Gov. N. E. Kendall today.

Governor Kendall opened a conference of federal, state, city, and county officials, which met at the state Capitol to discuss methods for making Iowa bone dry. He declared that every official and every citizen must uphold the country's laws. He deplored the disrespect with which the Eighteenth Amendment has been regarded in many quarters.

"Disrespect for law leads to disregard of law," he declared. "All legislation must be upheld if our Government is to endure and the prohibition amendment must be observed if we are to have happy homes and useful citizens," he continued.

The Des Moines conference was the first to be convened in the United States to put into operation the 100 per cent prohibition enforcement program drawn up at the recent meeting at the White House between President Coolidge and the governors of the states. John Hammill, who represented Iowa at the Washington Conference as acting Governor of the State, called today's conference, following the pledge made by Governor Kendall, he outlined Iowa's obligations in the light of the decision of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

PEACE LEAGUE GIVES LIE TO SOVIET BRAND

Board of Women's Organization, Meeting in Chicago, Issues Vehement Denial

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Aroused by the charges that the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom is connected with the Soviet Government, the national board of the league in open session here passed a resolution of unequivocal denial, and characterized pamphlets in which the charges had been expressed as "ludicrous." Mrs. Lucy Biddle Lewis, national chairman, said during the discussion on the resolution, "I doubt if all our members really know the deep meaning behind these misquotations and misstatements. Not long ago I was accused of spending the league's funds and when I wrote to a certain publication, making an emphatic denial, it was never printed."

"I doubt if there is ever a meeting of the Women's International League but what the War Department sooner or later learns all that is said or done," Miss Amy Woods, national secretary, asserted. "Our organization is known as No. 35 in the War Department. I protest against this unconstitutional espionage."

Peace Work in Orient

Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, international president of the league, and prominent welfare worker, told of the movement for peace in the Orient from whence she returned only recently. She asserted that there has been a start for peace in China, despite the fact that the government is militaristic. In Japan, Miss Addams said, large groups are working for world peace, seeing a lesson in the fate of Germany for a military power so strong as to make other and smaller nations "fear for their safety," and ultimately band themselves together for their own protection or the elimination of the militaristic nation.

In outlining the 1924 program Miss Woods gave five points which the league will stress in the coming year:

1. Outlawry of war.
2. Entrance of the United States into the World Court, believing that it should entail obligatory jurisdiction.
3. Total disarmament of all nations. Work with other organizations that believe in obtaining this by successive steps.
4. Support of the peace plan awarded the Edward W. Bok prize.
5. A comprehensive program of publicity, legislation, and education.

Sentiment Against War

The league hopes soon to create enough active public sentiment against war as to make it impossible for the Senate to disregard it. Their educational campaign is planned with that in view. In connection with this, Miss Woods called attention to the increased appropriations sought by both the navy and army and declared that every member of the league should work against them. She suggested they carry their protests direct to their congressmen.

In a previous closed session the national board voted not to hold an international congress in the United States in 1924, believing the National League unable to finance the gathering. But at yesterday's open session the members passed a resolution recommending the national board to reconsider its action, asserting that the peace movement would receive a great impetus if the meeting were held in America. It would go a long way toward banishing the growing resentment against the United States now prevalent in Europe, supporters of the resolution declared, due to America's stand-offish policy in international affairs.

Dr. Da Costa to Form Coalition Government

Libson, Nov. 7.
Dr. ALFONSO DA COSTA, founder of the Democratic Party, and former Premier and Minister of Finance, has returned from Paris, where he has been living in retirement, in response to an invitation from the President that he form a Ministry.

Dr. Da Costa declares he will form a Coalition Government or none at all.

REICH NATIONALISTS PUBLISH DECISION TO TAKE CONTROL

Pan-Germans, Waiting Developments, Are Prepared to Take Over Government

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—Hans von Linderer, chairman of the Berlin section of the Pan-German Party, and one of the most influential leaders of the National movement, outlined to The Christian Science Monitor representative yesterday some of the fundamental points of the platform which his party intends to put into force when it takes over the Government—a step that is expected here in a very short time.

These points, according to Herr von Linderer, are:

1. The introduction of a powerful government, but with no return to the Prussian system as it existed before the war.
2. No restoration of the monarchy.
3. The acknowledgment of Germany's defeat in the World War.
4. Willingness to pay reparations, but not beyond Germany's ability to pay.
5. The support of the Hughes plan to appoint a commission of experts to investigate the German ability to pay reparations.
6. The consideration of the reparations plan as proposed by Mr. Bonar Law.

He also emphasized Germany's need for the comprehension by foreign nations of its situation and the probability that the Pan-Germans are the only party that can govern the country.

Strong Government Needed

"The German people," Herr von Linderer said, "are not accustomed to direct their own political affairs and need a government with a strong hand to rule them. Only under these conditions are they happy. It is this type of government which we want to give them. Once in power, we shall not yield voluntarily. We shall either succeed or let ourselves be shot in the Wilhelmstrasse, for we shall put (Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

REPARATIONS COMMISSION GRANTS GERMANY'S REQUEST FOR THE HOLDING OF INQUIRY

Course to Be Adopted in Event of Interested Governments Not Being Able to Agree on Question of Setting Up an Expert Committee

Prospects of the Coming Together of France and Great Britain Regarding the Invitation to the United States Declared to Be Brighter

PARIS, Nov. 7 (AP).—The Reparations Commission has decided to comply immediately with the German request for a hearing on the reparations question as proposed in the Berlin Government's note of Oct. 24, if the several governments, including the United States, are unable to agree regarding the setting up of the advisory investigating committee.

This decision was reached by Sir John Bradbury of Great Britain, M. Barthou of France, Signor D'Amelio of Italy and M. Hemelmann of Belgium at a meeting of the commission last evening at which Col. James A. Logan, unofficial observer for the United States, also was present.

The Germans, in their note last month asked the commission to begin an examination into Germany's capacity for payment and to allow representatives of the Berlin Government personally to explain the situation and the measures Germany had taken for reforming its budget and stabilizing its currency. They likewise suggested that the German delegates be heard regarding the documents embodying the results of the Belgian technical studies of the reparations problem.

Anglo-French Agreement Nearer
The prospects for an agreement between France and Great Britain on the text of the invitation to the United States to join the conference of experts for examination of the reparations question was regarded in diplomatic and French official circles today as brighter than yesterday. The improved situation was said to be due to the tendency of the British Government to accept in attenuated form Raymond Poincaré's reservation restricting the estimate of Germany's capacity to pay to the "present."

M. Poincaré, it is stated, has already declared he was willing to give a rather elastic interpretation to this reservation, permitting it to cover a period of perhaps two years. Discussion is now proceeding as to whether an accord can be reached on the understanding that the word "present" would mean the period of the moratorium asked for by Germany, which everyone admits must be granted for at least four years.

French Premier Desires Early Decision
The French Premier is understood to desire an early decision, as there is uneasiness in the Foreign Office as to the effect of a prolonged press campaign on French public opinion. The Foreign Office having particularly in mind the articles and dispatches tending to show Great Britain and the United States as drawn up together against France.

Another alternative suggested in the effort to reach an accord is the elimination of the phrase "capacity for payment," which has caused so much trouble to the French official mind. The British, Italian and Belgian diplomats have considered a new formula which would mean the same thing but satisfy French sensibilities. (Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Italy Not Prejudiced Against Organization—Neutrality of Switzerland Questioned

By Special Cable
ROME, Nov. 7.—Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, received The Christian Science Monitor representative yesterday, when he said that he was happy at the result of his meeting with Benito Mussolini, the Italian Premier. Signor Mussolini, he said, had assured him that Italy had no prejudice against the League. Italy only required that its position on the League should be adequately established within the organization through which the League functions. Italy believed that its position today was not sufficiently recognized. When such rights were secured, Italy was ready to participate fully with the League.

Sir Eric Drummond assured Signor Mussolini that what Italy claimed was just and equitable and expressed the hope that there would be a general and genuine desire to give effect to Italy's wishes in the friendliest spirit.

Yesterday morning's *Messaggero* in an inspired article pointed out that Italy's actual position on the League was not adequate to its position as a great power. Italy was not sufficiently represented on the personnel of the League in which out of 300 only five were Italians. Further, the atmosphere of Geneva was not considered by Italy sufficiently impartial to insure a peaceful settlement of disputes, and therefore Italy strongly urged that the headquarters of the League should be removed to some (Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

CUSTOMS COLLECTION RESENTED IN TURKEY

By Special Cable
CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 7.—Steamers conveying 6000 Greeks from Black Sea ports to Greece, in accordance with the exchange of populations agreement, recently arrived at Constantinople. Near East Relief directors supervising their transfer have protested against the action of the Turkish port officials, who insist on collecting quarantine fees and customs duties at Constantinople.

They are asking the Ankara Government to show the same goodwill as the Greek authorities showed at Mytilene.

Harvard Oarsmen a Menace View as Radcliffe's Girls Plan a Crew

"River's Traffic Would Be Blocked," Blurt Crimson Heroes, Gravely Shocked

The Harvard oarsmen are genuinely shocked. A faction of Radcliffe College girls have made the astonishing assertion that it expects to have Radcliffe crews rowing on the Charles River in the spring. The assertion is based on an intimation that it will require no unusual effort to produce crews that can easily defeat the Crimson crews.

The threatened invasion of the hitherto sapphire serenity of the Charles River, which has been their domain, is no light matter. Their dignity has been sadly affronted. They are mulling among themselves, even while they puff out their chests and blurt that such a thing couldn't really happen.

"Girls on our river!" they exclaim. "Don't intend to have a lot of girls messing around. They'll tie up river traffic. College crews are serious things. They can't be trifled with. No place for amateurs. Girls'll get in the way. They can't help it. They'll tip themselves over. Probably on purpose. Then we'll have to fish them out. Complications. Nuisance. River (Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

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World News in Brief

Regina, Sask.—A petition asking for a referendum on the liquor question in Saskatchewan will be presented to the Government early next week, officials of the Saskatchewan Moderation League say, adding that meanwhile pressure will be brought to bear on the Government to repeal the Saskatchewan Temperance Act, and substitute some measure of government control without putting the Province to the expense of a referendum vote, the cost of which is estimated at \$200,000.

Mexico City.—The United States Consulate-General has taken charge of the interests of Venezuela in Mexico as a result of the recent diplomatic break between Mexico City and Caracas.

Los Angeles.—What is believed to be the first "life" contract ever signed in the motion picture industry, was announced here by Adolph Zukor, president of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, in making public the terms of an agreement with Cecil B. De Mille, whereby Mr. De Mille is virtually made director-general of the corporation for the term of his natural life.

Lansing, Mich.—The annual cost of owning and operating the 14,000,000 motor vehicles in the United States is approximately \$5,600,000,000, and the investment in these vehicles probably is about \$10,000,000,000, A. R. Hirst, Wisconsin state highway engineer, declared in an address before the Michigan Good Roads Association.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—L. E. Sheppard, president of the Order of Railroad Conductors, believes one subject sure to come before the conference of rail union chiefs at Cleveland will be the formation of a definite policy toward amendment of the Esch-Cummins Act, but he declined to comment on the attitude of the unions on that question.

Washington (AP).—Coming of winter has led the Department of Agriculture to announce a list of timely farmers' bulletins and circulars useful to the public. The list includes: "Frost and the Prevention of Damage from It," "Potato Storage and Storage Houses," and "Pork on the Farm."

Constantinople.—Services in commemoration of Armistice Day will be held here on Sunday. American and British naval contingents will be in attendance.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Georgia General Assembly convened in extraordinary session today to consider tax reform, additional tax collection machinery, and face school book legislation.

GOV. KENDALL PLEDGES IOWA TO STRICT DRY LAW REGIME; GETS 100 PER CENT SUPPORT

(Continued from Page 1)

support and co-operation were Justice F. F. Paville, of the Iowa Supreme Court; Basil McCash, Bloomfield, attorney of Davis County; and Bert Halligan, State Commander of the American Legion.

Minnesota Governor Calls

Law Enforcement Session

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 7 (Special).—Conforming to the program suggested by President Coolidge to the governors conference a few weeks ago, Governor J. A. O. Preus today issued an official call to all mayors, county attorneys, school superintendents, sheriffs, and chiefs of police of Minnesota to attend a two-day session in St. Paul, Dec. 17 and 18, to consider a more rigid enforcement of the Prohibition Law.

Telegrams have been dispatched to Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General; Roy Haynes, chief of the Federal Prohibition Enforcement Bureau, and Col. E. G. Nutt of Washington, inviting them to participate.

"I believe that through co-operation among officials it is possible to enforce the prohibition law," Governor Preus said today.

With Canadian provinces directly to the north of Minnesota modifying their liquor regulations this State occupies the position of a door to the

United States. Among other things the officials will consider will be the best means of keeping the door closed.

Philadelphia Clubs Praised

by Dry Chief for Liquor Ban

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—A "white list" of clubs that have announced their intention of barring the use of liquor in their establishments was issued today by Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, with an appeal to other clubs to join the crusade against violating the Constitution.

An agent of the Prohibition Unit has been visiting clubs in Philadelphia, and obtaining their co-operation in barring the pocket flasks. The "white list" given out today consisted chiefly of clubs in that city.

The following notice, posted recently by the Germantown Cricket Club of Germantown, Pa., was declared by Mr. Haynes to be similar to those passed by other clubs. It reads:

The members are notified that a Government agent, representing the Prohibition Unit of the Internal Revenue Department at Washington, has been visiting the various clubs in Philadelphia. This representative appeared before the board of governors of this club and requested the club to co-operate in the enforcement of the prohibition law.

Members are advised that keeping or bringing of liquor for beverage pur-

poses onto the premises of the club is considered by the department to be against the law, and that the law will be strictly enforced by the Government against individual members who disregard it.

In accordance with the above, members are warned and requested to desist from carrying liquor or alcoholic drinks onto the premises of the club, and to assist by a strict compliance with the law.

Servants of the club have been forbidden to handle alcoholic drinks in any form within the club. By order of the board of governors. "This action," Mr. Haynes said, "is significant of the times, for the leading citizens of Philadelphia have taken a positive position on the side of the majesty of the law, and their attitude may quite properly be emulated, and indeed become a challenge to, their compatriots in all parts of the country."

ANONYMOUS DONOR SUBSCRIBES \$50,000 TO THE B. U. FUND

Substantial progress is being made by leaders in the effort to raise \$1,000,000 this week as an endowment fund for Boston University, which has taken this means to commemorate its fiftieth anniversary. The reported total of subscriptions and gifts today amounted to \$67,844, of which \$50,000 came from an anonymous donor, who, following the custom of this campaign, has requested that the name be withheld until the close of the "drive." Added to the totals of Monday and Tuesday, today's figures bring the aggregate for the half-week up to \$314,637.70. Subscriptions were received from Boston firms as follows: Jordan Marsh \$2000, R. H. White \$1200, Filene \$1000, L. P. Hollander \$1000, Gilchrist \$500.

At the daily luncheon at the Boston City Club today, George S. Smith, the fund treasurer and a director of one of the largest insurance companies, spoke enthusiastically of the work Boston University is accomplishing for the youth of this and other cities. He urged upon division and team leaders the necessity of continuing their efforts without abatement, in order to bring the present task to a successful conclusion.

COMMUTERS OUTLINE FARE RISE PROTEST

Opponents to the plan of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, the Boston & Maine and the Boston & Albany railroads to raise by 20 per cent the prices of 12-rail commutation tickets for the half-week up to \$314,637.70. Subscriptions were received from Boston firms as follows: Jordan Marsh \$2000, R. H. White \$1200, Filene \$1000, L. P. Hollander \$1000, Gilchrist \$500.

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FELIX VORENBERG IS HONORED

Felix Vorenberg of the Gilchrist Company was re-elected president of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at its annual meeting yesterday. S. St. John Morgan of the Lamson & Hubbard Company and Allen Forbes were re-elected vice-president and treasurer, respectively.

Men elected to the board were: Thomas F. Dixon, A. C. Hill, S. T. Patterson, Marcell N. Smith, and Joseph Wiggins.

ARMISTICE DAY PLANS ARE MADE

Banquet and Part of Ceremonies Held Over Until Monday

Armistice Day in Boston will be observed in a two-day celebration this year, owing to the fact that the eleventh of the month falls on Sunday. Initial exercises will take place at the Parkman Band Stand, Boston Common, at 11 o'clock Sunday forenoon, where the Coast Artillery Band and troops from the Army, Navy and Marine Corps will gather. In the event of rain, the observance will be held in the Gardner Auditorium of the State House.

A parade, led by Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards and made up of units from many military and patriotic organizations, will form at 3 p. m. at Dock Square and proceed uptown to the armory of the First Corps of Cadets.

On Monday evening ceremonies will be conducted by the Military Order of the World War, which has invited its members to attend the annual Armistice Day banquet at the Hotel Somerset, 100 State St., at 7 o'clock. United States Senator from Alabama, will be the principal speaker, while Maj.-Gen. Robert C. Davis, adjutant-general of the United States Army, also will address the gathering.

Preceding the dinner, there will be a reception at which Gov. Channing H. Cox, Senator Underwood, General Davis, and officers of the World War will receive. According to the reception committee's announcement, tickets will be limited to 600, and applications will be filled in the order of their receipt.

LEAGUE FAIR TO AID RELIEF FOR ANIMALS

Humane work for animals, especially the smaller ones, is to be advanced, it is hoped, by a fair to be given by the Animal Rescue League at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on Dec. 3. The expenses of the league have been increased by the new building at 61 Carter Street.

During the spring and summer months the league received and cared for humanely 28,858 animals, including 25,538 cats, 2831 dogs, 227 horses, and 208 smaller animals and birds. Five

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair and colder tonight; Thursday, moderate to fresh west and northwest winds.
Southern New England: Cloudy and colder tonight; Thursday fair and colder, with strong west and northwest winds.
Northern New England: Rain and colder tonight and Thursday; strong east to northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(3 a. m. Standard time, 15th meridian)	
Albany	48
Atlantic City	52
Boston	54
Buffalo	42
Calgary	30
Chicago	48
Denver	32
Des Moines	34
Eastport	50
Galveston	50
Hartford	54
Holena	36
Jacksonville	48
St. Louis	42
St. Paul	42
Washington	48

High Tides at Boston

Wed., 10:14 p. m.; Thurs., 10:35 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:02 p. m.

PROJECT FOR PLACING TRUCKS UNDER PUBLIC WORKS HAS A HEARING

Commissioners of the Department of Public Works held a public hearing this afternoon on the proposition advanced at the last session of the Legislature that all freight-carrying trucks operating on the state highways between cities and towns be placed under the control of the department just as the railroads and street railways are.

This would involve the licensing of trucks and jitneys and regulating their operation on the highways. The charging of fees for such licenses might involve, under the resolution which was directed by the Legislature to the Department of Public Works to review, the charging for the operation of trucks on the highways according to weight and the service proposed.

HUGHES PLAN INDORSED

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 7 (Special).—The revival and acceptance of the Hughes plan "means that the United States is going back into the world to complete the task that was left unfinished five years ago," said Herbert S. Houston, publisher of Our World, in an address before a large gathering of business men here yesterday under the auspices of the Hartford Advertising Club.

NEW HOTEL PROPOSED

AUBURN, Me., Nov. 7 (Special).—A further step has been taken by the Auburn Chamber of Commerce toward the erection of a modern hotel, to serve commercial and tourist trade through Auburn and Lewiston. In the appointment of a committee to submit a proposal for land desired near the post office, about \$300,000 is needed for this project, and four \$25,000 offers for subscriptions have been received already.

MOUNT HOLYOKE REPRESENTED

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Nov. 7 (Special).—Four Mount Holyoke students will be among the delegates from the 12 leading women's colleges of the east, which will take part in the annual meeting of the Association of News Manufacturers of Women's Colleges, to be held at Bynard College, New York City, on Nov. 9 and 10.

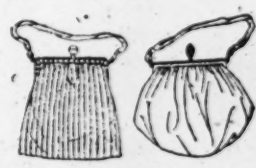
Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
Mrs. Belle Wright, Stockton, Cal.
Mrs. Enoch Smith, Pasadena, Cal.
Miss Bertha L. Hemenway, Pasadena, Cal.
Miss Frances B. Magida, New York City.
Miss Nina Seymour Keay, Stroud, England.



Clever Stories Stupidly Told

One's cleverest stories sound stupid when told by others. To avoid risk we periodically tell our latest in this column of CROSS wares.



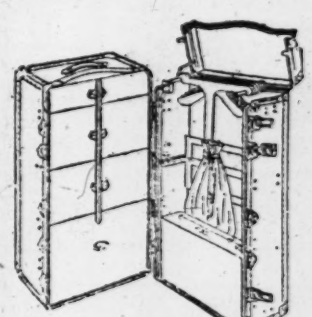
"Cross" hand bags, fine quality chiffon velvet or tulle silk, black, blue and brown. Framed change pocket, attached mirror. Marcasite or crystal catches. . . \$9.50



"Cross" bill and card case, for the hip pocket. Full length silk lined bill pocket. Black pin, cobra or fine grained seal, also tan pigskin. . . \$6.50



"Cross" nut bowl of brown mahogany, fitted with six nut picks with colored handles. 9 inches diameter. . . \$4.75



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EVENTS TONIGHT

Appalachian Mountain Club: Illustrated lecture, "When the Ice Sheet Covered New England," by Prof. John W. Goldthwait, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.
Emerson College of Oratory: Reading of James M. Barrie's "Twelve Pound Look" and "The Will" by Agnes Knox Black, Huntington Chambers Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 7:45.
Women's City Club: Opening of course of lectures on "Finance and Investment" by Mrs. Olive P. Shepherd, Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, 7:45.
Harvard University: Opening concert in "Exposition of Chamber Music" by Arthur Whittier, Emerson Hall, 8:15.
Boston Y. W. C. A.: Glee Club concert, 68 Warren Street, 7:15; entertainment, 97 Huntington Avenue, 7:30.
Harvard Club of Boston: Talk, "Excursions in the North," by Dr. Charles W. Townsend, 8:30.
The Durant, Inc.: Meeting, talks by Durant officers, Bates Hall, Y. M. C. A., 7:45.
Sanitary Section, Boston Society of Civil Engineers: Meeting, Affiliation Rooms, 88 Tremont Street, 7:45.
Boston Music Club: Ladies' night, 8.
Yale Club of Boston: Golf dinner, 10 Derne Street, 8:15.
Everett Lodge of Elks: Presentation of flags to new Everett Senior High School, high school hall, 8.
Dorchester High School Center: Motion pictures, 8.
Boston Opera House—San Carlo Opera Company, "Aida," 8:15.
Jordan Hall—Piano recital by Frederick Bristol, 8:15.
Theaters
Colonial—David Warfield, "The Merchant of Venice," 8:15.
Copley—"The Double Life of Mr. Alfred Burton," 8:15.
Holla—"The Awful Truth," 8:15.
Keith—Vaudeville, 8:15.
Majestic—"Caroline," 8:15.
Plymouth—"The Cat and the Canary," 8:15.
Shubert—"Mary Jane," 8:15.
St. James—"Not So Fast," 8:15.
Wilbur—"Sally, Irene and Mary," 8:15.
Photoplays
Boston—"The Virginian," 2, 5, 8.
Exeter—"The Green Goddess," 2, 4, 5, 7, 45.
Park—"Aches of Vengeance," 10, 12, 30.
Gordon's Olympia—"Meanest Man in the World," 2, 5, 8.
TOMORROW'S EVENTS
Public hearing before committee on old-age pensions, Room 425, State House, 3 and 7:30.
Hearing before Mayor Curley on objection to proposition to join to Gen. Joseph Haller, City Hall, 9.
New England Association of School Superintendents, Massachusetts Association of School Superintendents, and New England Teacher Training Association: Joint convention, Gardner Auditorium, State House, 2.
Lowell Institute: Public illustrated lecture in series on "The Chinese Turkestan, and the Pamirs," by Brig.-Gen. Sir Percy Sykes, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street.
Ward 8 League of Women Voters: Talks on "The Makeup of Our City Government," "Boston Policewomen," and "The Boston City Charter," 54 Beacon Street, 8.
Women's Municipal League: Bazaar, Copley-Plaza, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Addresses, "Everything a Woman Should Know About Registration," and "The Government and How It Reached the Home," Copley-Plaza, 11.
Women's City Club: Address by Bishop Edgar Blake, "Present-Day Russian Conditions," Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, 3.
Norwegian Old People's Home and Charitable Association: Benefit bazaar, Horticultural Hall, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Boston Y. W. C. A.: Swiss Club: Annual bazaar and festival including exhibition of Swiss handicrafts, cooking, and folk dancing, 40 Berkeley Street, morning and afternoon.
Emerson College of Oratory: Lecture, "Charles Reade, a Study in Eccentricity," by Leon H. Vincent, Huntington Chambers Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 11:15.
Society of Harvard Dames: Address, "The Present Economic Revolution in the United States," by Prof. Thomas Nixon Carver, Phillips Brooks House, 3.
Art Exhibitions
Boston Art Club—Stained glass exhibit by Charles J. Conick.
Boston City Club—Camera studies by Garo Casson Galleries—American paintings: dry point by Baumer.
Brooks Reed's—Agnes H. Lincoln's flower pictures.
Copley Gallery—Fall exhibition.
Children's Art Club—Exhibition.
Doll & Richards—Paintings by Ella B. Smith.
Grace Home Gallery—Paintings by Frederick Sisson and Charles E. D. Rodick.
Guild of Boston Artists—Sculpture by Basilio Pezzoli, paintings and water colors by members.
Goodspeed's Bookshop—Engraved portraits, Arthur H. Haysman's etchings, Museum of Fine Arts—Longfellow Collection of paintings: work of design department of manuscript of women's voices Galleries—Paintings by E. Aubrey Hunt.

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REPARATIONS COMMISSION GRANTS GERMANY'S REQUEST FOR THE HOLDING OF INQUIRY

(Continued from Page 1)

"Productive resources," or "progressive payments," are among the phrases proposed. The theory is that by adding such progressive payments a total might be arrived at without the objectionable "capacity for payment" idea ever having been mentioned.

French Are Greatly Perplexed At Attitude of Belgium in Siding With Great Britain

By SISLEY HUDDLETON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Every country is expecting a communication from another country before deciding whether the meeting of experts can be held. It is understood that the British note replying to France will be delivered today, though it was thought that there would be a delay until America had expressed itself clearly. It must be confessed that all the indications point to England being prepared to abandon the project because of the French restrictions. While Washington appears to be waiting some new statement from M. Poincaré, Paris is waiting for a definite reply from Charles E. Hughes. The French are undoubtedly perplexed at finding Belgium against them, besides Anglo-Saxon and Continental countries, and efforts are being made to emphasize the points on which Belgium is in agreement with France. The truth is, however, that Belgium has become very tired of the French policy, and it is being asked here where the path on which Belgium was induced to enter, 10 months ago, will lead.

Ruhr Occupation Not Visible
There is no sign of the fulfillment of the promise to make the occupation of the Ruhr invisible, as soon as passive resistance ceased, and, indeed, here the chief talk is of events in Germany, which may mean the entire breaking up of the Reich or, in the alternative, the consolidation of the military power. It is not likely that France will relinquish hold of the great arsenal of the Ruhr in present conditions.

The Ambassadors' Conference, of which M. Poincaré is president, has sent a mild ultimatum to the Berlin Government demanding a reply by Saturday. The note asks for the immediate restoration of full inter-allied military control in Germany. This has been in abeyance since January, but with all the possibilities of a new military push, it is felt that the allies must again exercise such a control as is possible. It is difficult to see, even though Berlin gives permission, how a small allied commission can keep a grip on whatever military preparations there may be in Germany. So far as there is any outstanding subject here designed to distract attention from the committee, it is this alleged military and monarchist danger which is described as imminent.

Sensational Talk Prevailing
How can one measure Germany's capacity when the country is in a state of effervescence, it is asked. These stories of upheaval and impending anarchy may frighten off America from Europe. This would be a pity, but undoubtedly there is a great deal of sensational talk about possibilities here. Meanwhile writers like Ferdinand are contentedly describing the project of the committee as evil in its effects. The fact that Hugo Stinnes has not yet signed the accord which he was on the point of signing is attributed to the allied negotiations proceeding at London and Washington.

It would appear that fresh instructions were telegraphed last night to J. Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador, but it is not believed that they weaken the French demands in any manner. On the contrary, there is more insistence than ever on the need of regarding as one of the chief tasks of the committee, if it ever meets, that of investigating the German deposits in British, American and neutral banks. The chief charge against Germany is that it deliberately allowed the evasion of capital; that when this money was safely abroad it allowed itself to be plunged into bankruptcy. In the French view, the chief utility of the committee would be to demonstrate these financial operations in Germany. French attitude seems to have hardened. At the beginning M.

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Poincaré was much more favorable, but was bitterly criticized by his own supporters. Now there is a tendency to stiffen the French terms.

Belgian Views Conflicting

BRUSSELS, Nov. 7.—The Socialist and Flemish newspapers express pleasure today that Belgium, as they interpret the situation, has at last parted company with France on the reparations question by its attitude regarding the appointment of the committee of experts. The Francophile and most of the Liberal journals, on the other hand, deplore the Government's attitude, which in their opinion will be displeasing to France, upon whom Belgium must depend in another great emergency, and can in their view only lead Belgium toward a "splendid isolation."

AMERICA OPPOSES FRENCH ATTITUDE

Objection to Limitations Making Inquiry Futile Made Plain by United States

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The French Embassy has received a lengthy communication on the subject of the proposed commission of experts to inquire into Germany's capacity to pay. The communiqué came in two parts, and because of the time required to decipher it, J. Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador, was unable to make an appointment with the Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes, until late in the day. It is understood that this is a note of instruction to M. Jusserand, not a formal note to the State Department, which would indicate that the way is being left open for further negotiations, if necessary.

Mr. Hughes conferred with President Coolidge this morning. As matters stand, until the contents of the new note have been revealed, the United States has had no formal definite information. In the course of the conversation between Mr. Hughes and M. Jusserand, on Monday, the American position was set forth with great particularity, and the latter was asked to obtain from his Government equal clearance with regard to details. The French replied to the British Foreign Office, making reservations to the acceptance of the plan proposed and which was accepted with very minor changes by Belgium and Italy. Since the United States was not apprised of the character of these limitations the subject was taken up for discussion first with M. De Laboulaye of the French Embassy and then with M. Jusserand after he arrived. In those conversations the American opposition to any limitations which would make the inquiry futile was made plain, and the exact meaning of the French limitations were somewhat vague.

The question of the French occupation of the Ruhr was not brought up by Mr. Hughes, but is understood to have come from "the other side." The American attitude is that while it is not necessary for the commission to go into the question of the legality of the Ruhr occupation, it is impossible to determine the capacity of Germany to pay without a study of the Ruhr from an economic point of view. The entire question of reparations is in the opinion of the American Government an economic one and the idea that Germany's powers of production could be estimated without taking the Ruhr into consideration is unthinkable.

As things stand now the American Government feels that it would be unable properly to instruct its representative even if it went into a commission of inquiry. The United States has emphasized the point that it is not antagonistic to France, but that it desires some help in obtaining reparations which are not being received and are not in prospect.

In connection with the report that the question of debts had been dragged in by the Allies, it was stated

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officially that this Government has never been officially informed by the Italian Government that the questions of reparations and debts were regarded in Rome as being inevitably interrelated.

SIGNOR MUSSOLINI APPROVES LEAGUE

(Continued from Page 1)

other neutral place. Italy believes that this point of view is shared by several other nations, and it may be that Italy will raise the question at the next meeting of the League's council in December.

League Claims Contested

GLASGOW, Nov. 7.—The Earl of Birkenhead, who recently returned from the United States, expressed the belief in an address today as Lord Rector of Glasgow University that idealism in national affairs might easily degenerate into a source of national peril. The larger claims made on behalf of the League of Nations, he declared, had always seemed to him frankly fantastic, as they not only forgot human nature but neglected history. Referring to the attitude of the United States toward the League, he said:

"That people is the most generous people in the field of international charity. The United States have lavished countless millions of dollars upon the starving population of Russia, and they were the first in the field with bountiful relief for the stricken Japanese. But they draw, and rightly draw, a sharp and logical distinction between idealism in their capacity as private citizens or private charity and idealism in their corporate or national character, and accordingly they exercise their undoubted right in repudiating at the first opportunity in idealistic contention which they believe to be at once impracticable, imprudent and incompatible in their national interests."

DEAL REPORTED FOR BRITISH OIL SHARES

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Much doubt is expressed in Government quarters over the possibility of a deal going through for the sale of the British Government's 5,000,000 shares in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company for £12,000,000, as reported yesterday by the Daily Express. Officials in the Foreign Office point out that the Government in 1922 declined an offer of £32,000,000, which was then the market value of its holdings.

It is believed the sale to the Shell-Royal Dutch combine, if consummated, would be discontinued by Parliament, which, like the general public, might feel that the sale was depriving the British Navy of one of its most valuable sources of fuel oil and making the country dependent upon American and Dutch companies. At the same time there is a feeling among certain of the Government's advisers that the identification of the Government with a private oil concern is obnoxious from a political and international standpoint.

BULGARIA REGRETS ATTACK ON JUGOSLAV

SOFIA, Nov. 7.—The Bulgarian Ministerial Council in its note accepting the conditions of the Yugoslav ultimatum expresses profound regret for the attack here last Friday on Colonel Krastich, the Yugoslav military attaché.

The note says that the assault is an obstacle in the way of Bulgaria's efforts to cultivate friendly relations with all its neighbors, especially Yugoslavia. It complains at the harshness of the Belgrade demands, which it says have seriously interfered with these relations. At the Foreign Office the comment was made that Bulgaria, in view of its financial condition and its disarmament, could but yield to all demands anyone might make upon it.

REICH NATIONALISTS PUBLISH DECISION TO TAKE CONTROL

(Continued from Page 1)

our whole heart into the task before us."

Herr von Lindener added that the last preparations for the coming events were made on Sunday by the Pan-Germans here, and that now they are calmly waiting for further developments. Apparently the cabinet seats have already been distributed among their leaders and the new Chancellor selected, but the strictest secrecy is maintained. At any rate, the Nationalists seem to have learned by their experiences during the Kapp putsch, and this time they will be prepared not only to take over the government posts, but to carry on all the necessary operations connected therewith, instead of merely occupying the government buildings, as was done under Kapp's direction.

Germany's Last Hope Seen

That this event is not very far off is gradually becoming the conviction of a vast majority of the population and the last hope of a growing number of Germans. Nevertheless, the Chancellor, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, is still laboring to keep himself afloat, although he himself has prophesied that his is the last Cabinet built upon the new Constitution adopted by Germany after the collapse of the imperial régime in 1918. His endeavors have been crowned with considerable success. The Democratic Reichstag Party in a six-hour meeting decided yesterday to stay by the side of the Chancellor, but it warned him against pursuing a nationalistic course or admitting Pan-Germans to the coalition. So far it does not seem to be the intention of the Chancellor to take Pan-Germans into the Cabinet, and it is still very doubtful whether they would accept such an invitation if extended, since they are continually demanding of him to give way to them.

The Chancellor's resignation, one prominent Pan-German leader told the Monitor correspondent, would perhaps be the only thing that would prevent the southern Nationalistic organizations from marching on Berlin. Unless these young men, burning to fight, see that some success has been achieved by their concentration, he added, their leaders will scarcely be able to hold them.

Bavaria Experiences a "Strange Calm"

Reports received from Bavaria in the meanwhile speak of a "strange calm" in that part of the Reich, which some would like to construe as a calm before the storm. The Social Democrats and the Democrats, as well as the Social Democrat labor unions here, have issued proclamations to the public exhorting all liberal-minded people to help the Government to defend democratic Germany. The Pan-German paper in Munich promptly retorts that the Nationalists are not afraid of the Republicans. The general opinion here is that the steps which are being taken in the defense of the democratic form of government are too late, and as matters stand now any opposition to the oncoming wave of Nationalism will result in nothing but useless bloodshed.

Reports from Thuringia state the Reichswehr has commenced to disarm and to dissolve the so-called proletarian self-defense organizations there, and that the local police has been placed under the orders of the Reichswehr. The Thuringian Prime

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Minister is said to be on his way to Berlin to make a formal protest. It had originally been believed in Republican circles here that the troops had been sent to Thuringia to forestall any move by the Bavarian Nationalists. These latest developments, therefore, only add to the belief in Republican quarters that Dr. Stresemann is unable or unwilling to oppose the Pan-Germans.

Bread prices have, fortunately, been reduced from 140,000,000 marks to 80,000,000,000 marks, due to prompt Government intervention. Food riots, nevertheless, continued in several parts of the city, although the mobs are mainly made up of individuals who resemble the criminal class far more than long-suffering householders, housewives, and children, who stand in the food queues.

Plundering of Berlin Shops and Hold-Ups Are Common

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—The looters and hold-up men, who have become increasingly active in Berlin this week, have skillfully placed many of their "jobs" in sections of the city where reside many foreigners who entered Germany without permission and who have not reported to the police, as required by law. Consequently, numbers of those robbed dare not seek the assistance of the authorities.

Raid made by the police have disclosed many crooks and other persons who have come into Germany from the eastward without legal authorization. The police have closed entire streets where trouble was brewing.

Sporadic plundering of foodshops was again in progress today. Flaring signs, "Christian Shop," have been posted on many of the smaller places of business in the sections where raids had been in progress the last three days, directed especially against the Jewish shops, with the result that up to this morning many hundred shops had been wrecked and pillaged, and more than 100 persons injured.

Today's plundering, although scattered, was apparently thoroughly organized, as the outbreaks occurred simultaneously in several different sections in such a way that the police efforts to curb them could not be concentrated. Many of the shops are closed, even in the central part of the city, as yesterday's outbreaks were not confined to the isolated sections.

President Coolidge Prepares to Relieve German Needs

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—That the German people will need relief before long so urgently that the United States cannot ignore the need is accepted by the Administration. President Coolidge said yesterday that it might be a matter of only a few weeks, but that he could not call upon the country for relief measures until Congress convened, since any governmental relief program would have to

have the authorization of Congress, as was done in voting relief for the Russians two years ago. The Japanese earthquake was an emergency calling for immediate action and the President therefore issued a direct appeal, but as the relief was tendered through the Red Cross it had no governmental aspect other than that of the proclamation.

President Coolidge believes that if the situation becomes too acute before Congress can act, private individuals and organizations will take up the matter.

The proposal has been made that wheat be sold to Germany through the War Finance Corporation, but any transaction through that agency would be conducted on a business basis. If a businesslike method can be devised for selling wheat to Germany through the finance corporation, the President would be glad to see the transaction carried out, especially since it would furnish relief to the American farmer, but if the supplying of foodstuffs is to be merely on a charitable basis, he would oppose the Finance Corporation's lending itself to such a transaction. It is expected that Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, will have general direction of any Government relief work.

Belgium Replies to Herr Matthes

COBLENZ, Nov. 7.—The Belgian High Commission, replying to the protest to Joseph Matthes against the part taken by the Belgian military in compelling the Separatists to evacuate the buildings they had captured at Aix-la-Chapelle last week, says it is impossible to negotiate with the Rhineland Republic as that régime has never been recognized either as a de jure or a de facto government. The Belgian action at Aix, the reply says, was entirely legal, as the first duty of the Belgian Rhineland forces is to suppress violence.

RIGSDAG HOLDS SECRET MEETING

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 25 (Special Correspondence).—As an epilogue to the Danish-Norwegian delegates' conference about the Greenland question, the Danish Rigsdag has held a secret meeting which extended over four hours. There appears to be very little likelihood of the conference being resumed at present, as Denmark does not see its way to fall in with the Norwegian views in the matter of modifying the absolute sovereignty which the Danes claim over Greenland.

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FUNDS EXHAUSTED, CRISIS CONFRONTS CABINET IN PEKING

(Continued from Page 1)

of police and all minor officials, with the consequent complete collapse of the administrative machinery.

Schools Mortgaged

In view of this situation, the President of the Cabinet is making desperate efforts to get even a little money to make payments, but apparently is unable to raise funds from any source on any terms. The school directors are trying to stave off the strike by raising loans independently of the Government, by mortgaging school property, but this source was exhausted months ago by previous mortgages made because the Government failed in its payments.

Many persons are urging the Government to sell land and buildings to secure funds, but buyers, even at low prices, hesitate because of the certainty of later severe condemnation for using the Nation's distress to enrich themselves.

The situation in Peking is more critical than it has been for a long time, but the condition of the people of China as a whole is better than it was recently and is steadily improving, in spite of the disturbances of bandits in a few localities.

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MR. ROLPH WINNER IN SAN FRANCISCO

Incumbents Largely Victors in
Lively Contest—Much Reform Oratory

By a Staff Correspondent
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 7.—James Rolph Jr., incumbent Mayor of San Francisco, was re-elected to a second term in a lively contest yesterday. Rolph defeated his nearest opponent, James B. McSheehy, by a vote of 10,000 to 9,000. Rolph's victory was a triumph for the reform party, which had campaigned on a platform of municipal reform. Rolph's opponent, McSheehy, was a member of the conservative party. The election was held on a rainy day, and the turnout was high. Rolph's victory was a surprise to many observers, who had expected McSheehy to win. Rolph's campaign was based on a platform of reform, and he was widely respected for his work as mayor. McSheehy's campaign was based on a platform of conservatism, and he was widely respected for his work as a businessman. The election was a close one, and the results were not known until late in the evening. Rolph's victory was a triumph for the reform party, and it was a setback for the conservative party. The election was a landmark event in the history of San Francisco, and it was a turning point in the city's development. Rolph's victory was a triumph for the people of San Francisco, and it was a triumph for the reform party. McSheehy's defeat was a setback for the conservative party, and it was a setback for the city's development. The election was a landmark event in the history of San Francisco, and it was a turning point in the city's development. Rolph's victory was a triumph for the people of San Francisco, and it was a triumph for the reform party. McSheehy's defeat was a setback for the conservative party, and it was a setback for the city's development.

William H. Naury, director of the bureau, outlined to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor "the business men's plan which is to be worked out independently of small politics now in the saddle. Complete charter revision is the first imperative need, and the bureau's new board of directors, working in conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce, have agreed to discourage all minor amendments," said Mr. Naury. He added: "The city manager plan giving us a three-headed executive system, with local politics and with single responsibility, is our main objective. Others are: To displace many existing boards and commissions by single heads, to create an independent utilities commission, to centralize fiscal operation and control, to create a budget procedure that will be binding and economical, to conserve surplus, to centralize salaries and wage policy, and to provide scientific and equitable means for determining municipal compensation."

Other matters judged by the bureau as problems pressing for solution are: The purchase of the privately-owned Market Street Railway system or amending of the charter to permit granting resettlement franchises to the privately owned company; the operation and development of the municipal railway along businesslike lines; the provision of new money by bond issues to finance extensions and additions already ordered, and, probably, the reduction of operating expenses and the increasing of fares; the development of sound plans for the disposing of the Hetch-Hetchy "power crop" when it is available in such manner as to take the power development and attempt to save this Province's government control system from the complete discredit which is rapidly overtaking it. Liquor will be the biggest issue before the Legislature at its forthcoming session. Instead of the general satisfaction and peace which the wets promised when they originally advocated the present system, the Legislature finds itself faced with the most difficult liquor problem in its history. After little more than two years' operation, government control has reached a stage where members of the Legislature and the wets themselves, realize it is threatened with collapse and the return of prohibition. Desperate efforts will be made at the coming session to quell growing disgust with present widespread violation of the liquor law. Members of the Legislature who openly favor government control are proposing various methods of solving the present difficulties, but so far no plan on which all can agree has been evolved.

MISS BARTELME A CHICAGO JUDGE BY WOMEN'S VOTE

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Women of Chicago and Cook County showed their hand unmistakably in the election yesterday of Miss Mary M. Bartelme as judge of the Circuit Court of the county. Miss Bartelme, who has been handling delinquent girl cases in the Juvenile Court, will continue this work in the Circuit Court, where she will have more authority. She takes office in a few days, and is the first woman to be elected to a state court in Illinois. Unmistakably give Miss Bartelme 206,140 votes, while her opponent, D. J. Normoyle, received 192,092. In thanking her supporters, Miss Bartelme said today to The Christian Science Monitor's representative: "It is significant that when women feel there is something close to their hearts, in the interest of children, they will come out and vote. The women are beginning to realize that they have a duty to perform in governmental affairs. I was so happy that my home town, River Forest, gave me a 7-to-1 majority. The generous support of the men voters also was greatly appreciated."

Friends of prohibition expressed satisfaction in the elevation to the Superior Court of William N. Gemmill (R.), for many years judge of the Municipal Court. Judge Gemmill is a staunch dry. He received 219,712 votes to 208,295 received by his Demo-

cratic opponent, Judge Charles A. Williams. All 12 of the sitting judges up for election were returned. Jesse Holdom (R.) was elected to fill the vacancy in the bench caused by the election of William E. Dwyer to Mayor last spring. John K. Prindle (D.) fills the vacancy left by Judge Morrill. In the election in the fourth congressional district, Thomas A. Doyle (D.) won by a big majority. The voters accepted the referendum proposal to increase the school building tax levy, which is expected to yield between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000. The proposed zoological park in the Cook County forest preserves was rejected. The voters accepted the proposed bond issue of \$2,550,000 for a new La Salle Street bridge, part of the Chicago plan.

American Party Candidates

Defeated in Salt Lake City
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 7 (AP)—American Party candidates, who had waged a strenuous three-month campaign under the slogan "Separation of church and state" were defeated in yesterday's election, according to the latest tabulation by the Tribune. C. Clarence Neslen, a Mormon bishop and present Mayor, was re-elected over Joseph Gallagher, American Party candidate, by 5019 votes. Neslen received 19,681. The balloting showed the largest vote of any election in the city's history. The two Administration candidates for commissioner, referred to as church candidates, also were re-elected over their American party opponents.

Oregon Down Income Tax

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 7 (AP)—With what was believed to be more than two-thirds of the state vote counted, the measure providing for a state income tax law in Oregon was nearly 7000 votes behind on returns received early today from yesterday's special election. A total of 81,748 votes had been reported on the measure, in 27 counties out of the 36, giving 37,399 for the tax bill and 44,349 against it. Fewer than 30,000 votes remained to be counted.

LIQUOR BIGGEST ISSUE FACING BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATURE

Attempt to Be Made to Save Government's Discredited Control System—Return of Prohibition Envisaged

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 1 (Special Correspondence)—While Alberta electors have voted in favor of adopting government liquor control, the British Columbia Legislature will meet here today to attempt to save this Province's government control system from the complete discredit which is rapidly overtaking it. Liquor will be the biggest issue before the Legislature at its forthcoming session. Instead of the general satisfaction and peace which the wets promised when they originally advocated the present system, the Legislature finds itself faced with the most difficult liquor problem in its history. After little more than two years' operation, government control has reached a stage where members of the Legislature and the wets themselves, realize it is threatened with collapse and the return of prohibition. Desperate efforts will be made at the coming session to quell growing disgust with present widespread violation of the liquor law. Members of the Legislature who openly favor government control are proposing various methods of solving the present difficulties, but so far no plan on which all can agree has been evolved.

Growing Army of Bootleggers

A strong faction is urging that beer and light wines be sold in hotels so as to offer stronger competition to the growing army of bootleggers and the constantly-increasing beer clubs. This idea is favored by many of the Government's supporters but, on the other hand, is being opposed by influential members of the party in power and by its chief organ, the Victoria Times. As a result, no settlement on a definite plan of action is in sight.

Failure of Government Control

The authorities charged with the responsibility of handling the Government's liquor business find themselves in a position of intense difficulty. If sale of beer and wines in hotels is allowed the old bar system, in effect, will return. On the other hand, under present conditions the bootlegger is competing with the Government's liquor stores with complete success. The root of the trouble, as the authorities are beginning to realize, is that illicit sale of liquor cannot be stopped so long as the Government is selling enormous quantities of liquor to everyone who wants it, thus providing a ready base of supply for the bootlegger.

Under all these circumstances the provincial government is faced with a serious dilemma. On all sides are heard warnings that the Government must solve the liquor problem or face defeat. And no solution is apparent. A striking admission that govern-

CINCINNATI CHECKS TAX LEVIES, BONDS

Voters Register Huge Protest
Against Further Drains on
Pocketbooks

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 7 (Special)—Cincinnati voters yesterday registered an emphatic protest against additional drains on their pocketbooks, when they defeated proposals for an extra municipal tax levy of 2 mills to add to the city's financial straits, and "snowed under" all bond issues put before them in the municipal election. The bond issues included those for widening of East Fifth Street, a new Eighth Street viaduct, park improvements, parkway boulevard, sewers, and a new county public library building. Voters also defeated seven-to-one an initiative ordinance which would have compelled all automobile owners to install speed governors limiting speed of cars to 25 miles an hour. The bond issues proposed the issuance of a total of approximately \$11,000,000 worth of bonds.

The present Republican administration urged vital necessity of the extra tax levy and passage of the bond issues for civic purposes in order to prevent Cincinnati from retrograding.

Klan Fares Well

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 7 (AP)—Ohio's first election in which the Ku Klux Klan figured as an issue shows the organization to have been generally victorious, though in some instances it met defeat.

The greatest Klan victory scored yesterday at the polls probably was Youngstown, where the Klan candidate for mayor, Charles F. Scheible, apparently rolled up a majority over the combined vote of his five opponents. Two other important victories going to the Klansmen were in Newark and Portsmouth. In the former, A. Stevens probably was elected Mayor over E. D. Leah, and in the latter Ralph Calvert defeated Mayor William

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Under all these circumstances the provincial government is faced with a serious dilemma. On all sides are heard warnings that the Government must solve the liquor problem or face defeat. And no solution is apparent. A striking admission that govern-

ment control has so far failed utterly to live up to expectations was made last week by Major Richard Burde, independent member of the Legislature for Alberni and himself one of the strongest advocates of government control during the liquor plebiscite of 1920. In an editorial in his paper, the Port Alberni News, Major Burde declared: "The Government has not paid due attention to the moral phase of its liquor business, and the operations of the whole system have proved morally disastrous." He adds that the liquor sold in government stores is of poor quality. "Government stores," he asserts, "are now the wholesale supply houses of the majority of the bootleggers and blind piggers. Prevention of private importation of liquor (as urged by the Government) will not abolish the illegal vendor. It will only increase the Government's revenue and benefit some of its commission and manufacturing friends."

Fears of the Wets Voiced

This confession of failure comes from a public man who has been a leading figure in the fight for so-called "moderation" in British Columbia since its commencement and its success in 1920. Major Burde's statement, in effect, voices the fears of the wets as a whole. They know that present conditions cannot continue indefinitely; that public opinion will insist on a change and that unless conditions under government control improve prohibition may return. Frank warning of this possibility was voiced recently by A. M. Manson, provincial Attorney-General, who declared that continual flagrant violation of the Government control law might wreck Government control and bring back bone-dry prohibition.

With the opening of the Legislature a few days off, the liquor interests are conducting a strong campaign in favor of easing up the present law so as to allow the sale of beer and wines in hotels and restaurants. This, they say, would stop bootlegging. It would, however, mean the virtual end of Government control and the return of the open bar. The fact that this scheme has considerable support in the Legislature and outside it shows how easy is the transition from Government control to the bar system.

TAMMANY ELECTS JUDICIARY TICKET

24th District (N. Y.) Elects Republican to Congress—Water Power Project Defeated

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, today issued a statement in which he attacked William Randolph Hearst for his failure to support the Democratic judicial ticket in yesterday's election. He said the voters by their ballots had rebuked Mr. Hearst for his attitude. Governor Smith also issued a statement in which he said: "There can be no question from the figures about the attitude of the people of Manhattan and the Bronx as to the self-appointed guardian of the interests of the people, William Randolph Hearst. He registered on Oct. 13 and ran away to Florida and failed to vote for the candidates he advocated in his paper. He undertook to play the role of the general and stands convicted as the deserter."

Woman Elected Judge

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 7 (AP)—Available returns today indicated that Cleveland's first test of proportional representation balloting under the new city charter yesterday, resulted in the re-election of a big majority of present councilmen seeking new terms, and that the city manager will be selected by a council composed of 15 Republicans, six Democrats and four Independents.

Among the municipal judges elected on nearly complete returns to serve six-year terms is Miss Mary B. Grossman. If successful Miss Grossman is the second woman to be elected judge in Cleveland and the first woman on the municipal bench. Miss Florence E. Allen, now associate justice of the Ohio Supreme Court, first served on the common pleas bench in this county.

Mrs. Virginia Greene was elected a member of the Board of Education.

Victory for Democrats Conceded in Kentucky

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 7.—Any doubt as to the outcome of the race between Charles F. Brannan, Republican, and William J. Fields, Democrat, for Governor of Kentucky, was removed early today, when Republican state headquarters here announced Mr. Dawson had conceded victory in Tuesday's state-wide election to his opponent, Mr. Fields. Apparently he had led the entire Democratic state ticket to victory.

Incomplete and unofficial returns compiled by the Courier Journal from 113 of the 120 counties in Kentucky with 451 precincts missing, show a lead for Mr. Fields of 53,904 votes. That control of the General Assembly would remain in the hands of the Democrats was indicated on the face of incomplete and unofficial returns. Full membership of the Lower House and half of the Senate was elected.

Republican Clean Sweep Is Made in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7 (AP)—W. Freehand Kendrick, Republican majority candidate, and the entire Republican county ticket were elected yesterday by overwhelming pluralities. With practically complete returns from 47 of the 48 wards in the city tabulated, early today the indications were that Kendrick's plurality over A. Raymond Raff, his Democratic opponent, would exceed 250,000, one of the largest ever given a candidate for mayor in Philadelphia. The vote in these 47 wards, with six divisions missing, was: Kendrick 285,659, and Raff 57,373.

In the only state-wide contest, Judge John J. Henderson of Meadville, Republican, was re-elected to the State Superior Court over Charles D. McAvoy, Democrat by a large majority. Henry John Nelson, Socialist candidate, was a poor third.

Gov. Ritchie's Majority in Maryland Increasing

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 7.—With 210 precincts missing out of 1118 in the State, Gov. Albert C. Ritchie, this morning, had a majority of 41,213 over Atty.-Gen. Alexander Armstrong, the Governor's opponent for re-election. The vote was Ritchie 156,121, Armstrong 94,908. Mr. Ritchie's associates on the state ticket were carried along with him by majorities comparable to his. They are W. S. Gordy, Jr. for Comptroller; Thomas H. Robinson, Attorney-General; and James A. Young, clerk of the court of appeals.

Maryland also elected members of the General Assembly, but up to this forenoon only a few of the counties had reported. The Democrats were claiming, however, that indications pointed to a Democratic majority in both houses.

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GREAT PROHIBITION VICTORY RECORDED BY VERMONT VOTE

(Continued from Page 1)

that it is now an absolute certainty that the people of Vermont are in favor of the dry amendment. For three years political campaigns in the State have been waged on a wet issue. Last fall James E. Kennedy, former prohibition officer, entered the congressional race in Vermont on a wet platform, the candidate declaring that it was impossible to enforce the Volstead Act, and that the people of the State did not want to have it enforced. He was defeated at the election by 1200 votes. None of the predictions of the wet forces came to pass, for it turned out to be an overwhelming victory for the supporters of enforcement, both majorities being far greater than those returned in previous years.

The State is decidedly dry. Colonel Dale said during his recent campaign, and it will be proved in the election. This statement was confirmed and politicians are predicting today that the wet issue never again will be seriously brought out in a Vermont election.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE INTERESTS TEACHERS

HAMPTON, Va., Nov. 7 (Special)—A party of 37 men and women from the International Institute of Columbia University, representing 13 countries scattered from Canada to the Far East and South Africa, left Hampton last night for Baltimore to study typical rural schools of Baltimore County, after spending three days in studying the educational aims, methods and results of Hampton Institute, the pioneer industrial school for Negroes and Indians at which Booker T. Washington was trained.

J. E. Gregg, principal, said the visit of these educators was a reminder that Hampton's training was not devised solely for Negroes, but that it should prove valuable and indispensable for every race and country. L. M. Wilson, professor of Pedagogy, College, referred to the world-wide interest in educational improvement, and expressed the satisfaction which foreign students find in visiting worthwhile types of American schools. "Hampton Institute," he said, "is an extensive experiment in a type of head and hand training which is becoming more universally recognized as valuable."

LOS ANGELES SHUNS SPECIALIZED POLICE

By a Staff Correspondent
LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 7.—Division of authority in the police department of this city has been voted down by the Los Angeles Board of Freeholders and will not be incorporated in the new city charter being prepared by that body. This action of the board rechecked action taken several weeks ago when provision was made in the new charter for separate departments of police, one to deal with crime prevention and the other vice suppression.

The first action of the board was taken at the request of August Vollmer, chief of police, who asked such a division in order that he might concentrate all his attention upon reducing crime in the city. While police officers under his plan were not to overlook any offense against the law, he felt that specially trained men should center their efforts upon one particular phase of law violation. In rejecting the divisional plan it was stated by members of the Board of Freeholders that a split in the police force might easily be the cause of endless dissension and controversy and would tend to weaken the power for law and order now exercised by the united force.

Other upsets occurred in Geneva, Little Falls, Oneonta, Plattsburgh, Schenectady and Yonkers. The eight cities retaining mayors for another term were Albany, Batavia, Cohoes, New Rochelle, Oswego, Rochester, Syracuse and White Plains. The city executives for the ensuing term follow:

Albany, William S. Hackett, Democrat; Amsterdam, Charles S. Salmon, Republican; Auburn, Roy A. Weld, Republican; Batavia, John W. Mullen, Republican; Binghamton, John A. Giles, Republican; Cohoes, Daniel J. Cosgro, Democrat; Dunkirk, John T. Kornprobst, Democrat; Geneva, Jasper R. Stahl, Democrat; Gloversville, John W. Sisson, Republican; Hornell, Stephen

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The flexible shank adapts itself to your individual arch offering a gentle support without interfering with the natural action of foot muscles and ligaments. They allow plenty of room for ball and toes and lend a slender trimness to ankle and instep.

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NEED FOR FEDERAL AID SHOWN BY HISTORY OF CAPE COD CANAL

Agitation for Government Ownership of Project Started When Need for Enlargement Became Evident

Believing that the Cape Cod Canal can be operated best as a public convenience, under Government ownership, the Christian Science Monitor has had prepared a series of articles on the physical, financial, and political history of the building of this protective waterway. Many reasons are revealed showing why it appears to be a wise course for the United States to buy this public project at a proper price.

In going over the history of the Cape Cod Canal at the period when the earlier work of construction was being accomplished, one finds that the present agitation for the Government taking over this waterway started as early as a dozen years ago, when the necessity was first seen of increasing the depth from 25 feet in order to care for vessels of the deeper draft. The company in charge of operations, however, regarded the matter as purely in the light of a business proposition, and refused to alter its course. In fact, the contractors still further speeded up the work in the summer of 1911 in the hope of winning a substantial bonus if the canal should have reached the village of Sagamore by Sept. 15 of that year.

Many persons who had believed that nothing would be done, should private enterprise be discouraged, now again began to revive the old question of Government ownership of the cut, and there was renewed talk of introducing a bill in Congress to take over the work and immediately increase the proposed size so that it would accommodate even a battleship. Winter brought once more a lessening in the actual work and a corresponding increase in talk and speculation.

Early in January, 1912, Thomas M. Vinson, State Senator, filed a bill in the Massachusetts Legislature, calling for the appointment by the Governor of a commission of five to consider in what way the Commonwealth might best co-operate with the Federal Government and the private corporation with a view to facilitating the passage of the largest warships and commercial vessels. It was estimated that this could be done with the expenditure of an additional \$3,000,000.

Yet again nothing came of the proposal, and private enterprise was left to continue the herculean labor, unaided, even though this was a time when public utilities were falling more and more under national, state or municipal control. The actual work went on much as before, with the addition of deepening the four-mile channel in Buzzards Bay to the end of the canal, completing the huge stone breakwater at the other extremity and playing the "rip rap" along the sides of the completed cut to prevent the caving and sliding of the loose earth.

Five Years to Complete
The formal exercises marking the commencement of the actual building of the canal occurred on June 22, 1909, when August Belmont, president of the Boston, Cape Cod & New York Canal Company, turned the first spadeful of earth. Five years later, lacking two months, Mr. Belmont poured together the contents of two bottles holding water from Cape Cod Bay and Buzzards Bay, respectively, saying, "May the meeting of these waters bring happiness and prosperity to our country." At the same moment the sluiceway in Foley's dike was thrown open, the waters of the two seas joined, and the old Cape Cod was no longer geographically a peninsula, but an island.

During the period between the two dates many opinions were expressed, both optimistic and otherwise, upon the likelihood of its ultimate success. The actual feat was not a particularly difficult one, since the land elevation was in no part great and the material excavated chiefly of sand and dirt. Yet the enterprise called for stupendous detail; many vexatious delays were encountered, and almost

innumerable problems required solution. None of the more pessimistic predictions of the skeptics bore fruition, however.

Actual work was begun on a small



Panoramic View of Cape Cod Canal at Sagamore

scale in the summer of 1909, and soon the eight-mile barrier between sea and sea was being attacked simultaneously by dredges at either side and by a steam excavator, inland. On the Buzzards Bay end of the proposed cut two comparatively small dredges were employed. On the Cape Cod Bay side, the giant hydraulic dredge, General Mackenzie, started to create a new channel, but on Nov. 1 a terrific storm sent it to Provincetown Harbor for refuge. This was the beginning of a winter so severe that for several months work by water at the extremities of the cut, practically was abandoned, though continued inland. Another section of the labor also was begun—the laying of the great concrete foundations for the roll-lift bridge which was eventually to span the canal at Buzzards Bay, bearing the tracks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Cape Cod Became an Island
Progress was slow, and this fact caused no little concern to the builders, for by the terms of the charter the canal was to be finished by June 2, 1912. With early spring the enterprise was once more in full swing under the direction of its chief engineer, William Barclay Parsons, with 30 subordinate engineers in charge locally and upward of 500 workmen laboring strenuously on the job. A second excavator was set to work inland, and various species of dredges—now six in number—continued to dig into the sand at either end of the ditch.

The question of replacing bridges which had to be removed reached the halls of the Massachusetts Legislature, but in the end the difficulty was adjusted: the canal company agreed to build satisfactory new ones.

By May, 1912, it was estimated that the work on the canal was 70 per cent completed; but now the time allowed under the charter and only a month more to run, and the company was

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obliged to petition the Legislature for an extension of 18 months. The plea was granted readily, for no legislator wished to delay a work so near completion.

It was July 29, 1914, before the 300-year-old dream became an actuality, and the Cape Cod Canal was thrown open to the passage of shipping. During the exercises attending the opening Mr. Belmont's private yacht, the Scout, led a long procession of warships, steamers and yachts up Buzzards Bay and through the canal to Barnstable Bay. The epoch-making event was fittingly commemorated in speeches. President Wilson—in a congratulatory telegram—characterized the canal as "a great work which should be of direct benefit to the commerce of the country."

[The fourth article will deal with the physical aspects of the completed canal and the new benefits derived from it.]

M. S. P. C. A. REPORT SHOWS WORK GROWTH

In the monthly report of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals issued today, President Francis H. Rowley announced that during October officers of the society investigated 678 cases; examined 3890 animals; made 25 prosecutions, with 22 convictions; took 67 horses from work; and humanely put to sleep 139 horses and 831 small animals.

In the stockyards and abattoirs 60,852 animals were inspected, and 179 cattle, swine and sheep humanely put to sleep.

The Jack London Club now has a membership of 289,009. From field workers and volunteers the American Humane Education Society received reports of 456 new Bands of Mercy, in October. The total number of Bands of Mercy organized by the parent American society is 143,681.

word just received by Mrs. Arthur W. Hart of Brookline, state commissioner of Girl Scouts for Massachusetts. It was brought by Prof. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard University, who represented the United States as unofficial observer at the League of Nations headquarters at Geneva. Coming as it does in the midst of the campaign being carried on this week to raise \$85,000 to maintain the work of the organization in Massachusetts for one year, the news has special significance.

Introduced by the delegates from Chile, the resolution was referred to a committee, which in reporting to the League said:

The Assembly is being asked to undertake under its protection a movement full of life, inspired by ideals, the noble and lofty character of which is not contested, and whose usefulness is undeniable from the point of view which is of special importance to all of us here, that of world peace. Therefore, it is not only necessary, but actually indispensable, that this movement should receive every support and assistance.

It should not be forgotten that the thoughts and feelings of the younger generation are an important element in forming the conscience of humanity, a pure and healthy element freed from all prejudices, rancor, and memories, poisoned by hatred, an element of enthusiasm and generous sentiment. For that reason we should assist the international movement on behalf of the

SCOUT MOVEMENT INDORSED BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Assembly Votes "Support and Assistance"—Massachusetts Girls Campaign for Funds to Carry On

Special privileges, recognition and support have been voted to the Girl Scout and Boy Scout movements by the League of Nations, according to

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides (name of the international organization of which the Girl Scouts are representative in the United States) a movement which the constant exchange of visits, by

tries which means much for future world relations.

The organization in Massachusetts includes 10,506 Girl Scouts, who have 852 adult leaders, and a very great number of women who are assisting the movement as members of the local councils and committees. These leaders, almost without exception, are voluntary workers. The \$35,000 to be raised is needed entirely for the necessary office expenses and similar items necessitated by the extent of the movement throughout Massachusetts.

At the head of this work, in Massachusetts, is Mrs. Arthur W. Hart of Brookline, as commissioner, and Miss Ruth Stevens, director. The 1200 Girl Scouts in Greater Boston are organized into the Boston Council, of which Miss Eleanor W. Daggett is commissioner and Miss Emily H. Everett is director. These officials are being assisted in the collection of this \$35,000 by an executive committee headed by Mrs. Irving F. Marshall, which includes also Miss Rose L. Dexter, treasurer of the state organization, and Mrs. Barrett Wendell, its secretary. Mrs. L. Cushing Goodhue and Mrs. James J. Storrow, Boston business men have rallied to the assistance of the Girl Scouts through a committee of which John R. Macomber is chairman. Associated with him are Prescott Bigelow Jr., Julius Elman, Irving F. Marshall and James J. Storrow, who is acting as treasurer of the funds received during this special effort. An honorary committee has been formed of supporters of the Girl Scout movement, which includes Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts; James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston; Bishop William Lawrence, Dr. Harry Levi, Cardinal O'Connell, Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, Mrs. Henry P. Kidder, Mrs. Henry Hartman, Mrs. Charles Bruen Perkins, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer and James Jackson, State Treasurer.

Probably the only class of its kind in Boston is a class in English speaking for educated men. All of them are degree men from Italian universities, yet they were doing such work as scrubbing floors because they had no knowledge of English. Through this class they are acquiring a working command of the language and are finding suitable work. One of them, giving evidence of great beauty of voice, has been offered a three-year course of instruction in music at a Boston institution.

The annual exhibition and sale at the school building on North Bennet Street in the North End, is to be held Nov. 21.

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DOCK SPACE FOR 10 LEVIATHANS BEING PLANNED AT SOUTH BOSTON

Negotiations Nearing Completion for Purchase of Cow Pasture Property—Boon for New England

Negotiations are nearing completion for the acquisition of the cow-pasture property, South Boston, now owned by the New England Terminal Trust, by a syndicate, a transaction that may result in the greatest port development plan ever undertaken in New England. A shipping terminal is proposed on the 15,000,000 square feet of land, with docks capable of handling 10 1000-foot steamers at one time. The interests that are considering the purchase of the property are not publicly known, and the present owners refuse to reveal their identity.

Value of this property for development purposes, lies in the advantages it would have over present ocean terminals in Boston harbor. First, it is outside the congested district of Boston, both for teaming and railroad tracks already completed. Yet it is less than 2 1/2 miles distant from City Hall, Boston. It can be reached by taxi as quickly as the East Boston terminals, where much ocean tonnage is now handled.

Second, it is a tract of marsh flats lying between South Boston and Savin Hill, directly on the harbor front, the only extensive undeveloped area on the Boston water front, below the bridges now owned by private interests. This means that no alteration of existing buildings is necessary, as was recommended in the Storow report, for wrecking and rebuilding Boston's waterfront. The entire program would be new construction, laid out on modern designs, with ample room for exceptionally wide thoroughfares and spacious buildings.

On Direct Line
Third, it is on a direct line with the open sea, eliminating the many turns and twists of the present shipping course from President's Roads to Boston's upper harbor. Government charts show that deeper water exists from President's Roads to a point close to the proposed terminal, with exception of a small sand bar, than is now in the dredged shipping channels approaching Boston Harbor at mean low water.

Fourth, it is in a position where direct railroad connections, already in existence, are possible to all parts of the United States, by means of the present belt line running over the New Haven Railroad through Walpole and South Framingham, where it connects with the Boston & Albany Railroad and the Pittsburgh Railroad, thence to Lowell, where the Boston & Maine tracks touch en route to Boston. The property abuts directly on the roadbed of the Old Colony Division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, with a privately owned line extending to the property, known as the Mount Vernon Industrial Track.

Fifth, merchandise from the proposed terminal could be handled less expensively than at existing docks, by use of the belt line, especially if a Boston Terminal Company, as has been previously proposed for Boston, took over the territory within the present belt line to eliminate switching charges. This saving would offset the existing unfavorable rate differentials, it is said, which has prompted all New England to fight for elimination under leadership of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Time-Saving Features
Sixth, a saving in two days in the handling of foreign mails, is possible, with the railroad connections available, over the time taken when they are landed at New York, in opinion of steamship companies. Owners of the property say that big transatlantic steamship companies have assured them that some of the big New York steamers would be routed to Boston, including mail steamers, if a terminal, such as is proposed, is developed.

The New England Terminal Trust consists of Henry B. Day, Edward Hamlin, J. Sumner Draper, Mark Temple Powling, George F. Hamlin, Ellis L. Gates, and William Welsh. It is represented by only two of these owners, as trustees, namely, Mr. Day of the R. L. Day & Co., bankers, and Mr. Hamlin of the Metropolitan Coal Company. The trust owns the private railroad line over their property, connecting with the Old Colony division of the New Haven.

The property is more commonly called the "Cow Pasture," being the locality where early settlers of Boston had the right to pasture their cattle. It borders the Old Colony Boulevard, now under construction. Shoals adjacent to the property are sand and gravel, and suction pumps could dredge deep water around it, using the material to fill in the marsh land. After the shoals come deep water, ranging from 32 to 44 feet, at mean low water, right to President's

Roads, with exception of a small sand bar, the course from the property to the open sea by President's Roads being straight as an arrow.

German Interests' Plans
Prior to the World War, the North German Lloyd Line was interested in the property and made several tentative offers. It is said that a large syndicate, believed to represent the North German Lloyd, had completed arrangements to buy the property and had representatives in Boston to close the deal, when the war interrupted the negotiations. It is understood on good authority that German interests are now behind the present move to buy the property.

The Cow Pasture has an area of about 350 acres, with the only break in the land, owned by others, being the Boston Consolidated Gas Company plant, City of Boston pumping and sewerage plant, and the American Radiator Company. These, however, would not interfere with the extensive terminal project, outlined by the trust and for which negotiations are practically closed.

Space is available for dozens of warehouses, equal to the Bush Terminals of New York, docks to accommodate 10 Leviathans, with a waterfront extending more than a mile and one-half on the Dorchester Bay side, and abundant room for a free port, as has been recommended so often in the past for Boston, where merchandise could be imported free of customs duty for manufacture and re-export. A bill is now before Congress contemplating the establishment of a free port zone. A grain elevator capable of loading simultaneously all 10 of the huge steamers that could be accommodated at the docks at one time, could be constructed without excessive piping connections to the docks. The fuel problem for steamers burning oil could be easily handled from tanks like those of the gas company already built there, and piped directly to the docks, thus saving lighterage or a trip to a special dock.

DEVENS PROPERTY OFFERS "GOOD BUY"
Camp Property Goes on Sale November 14

The War Department has authorized the sale, on Nov. 14, at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., of some 400 buildings, utilities and superfluous equipment. The buildings are mainly officers' quarters, sheds, stables, and auxiliary buildings. The fittings, such as stoves, furnaces, shower baths, plumbing equipment, tools, etc., are to be sold as well as the buildings for the purpose of realizing on property which, although it has served its period of usefulness to the War Department, is still of considerable value.

Each day until the date of the sale all items listed are open to public inspection upon application to the commanding officer at the camp who is ready to assign guides familiar with the property to those interested. On the day of the sale, trains leaving the North Station for Ayer will be met by conveyances furnished by officers in charge of the sale. In the meantime those desiring to inspect the property will find public conveyances at the station.

Some question has been raised as to the uses to which the buildings offered can be put. Most of them are of peculiar type of construction and of use now only for the materials they contain. Some small proportion could, if necessary, be knocked down and moved for reassembling elsewhere. Plumbing fixtures, stoves, furnaces and shower baths are generally in good condition.

It is not the purpose of the War Department to sell them at too reasonable prices, for while the department is considering the advisability of clearing the camp, they occupy it nevertheless appreciates

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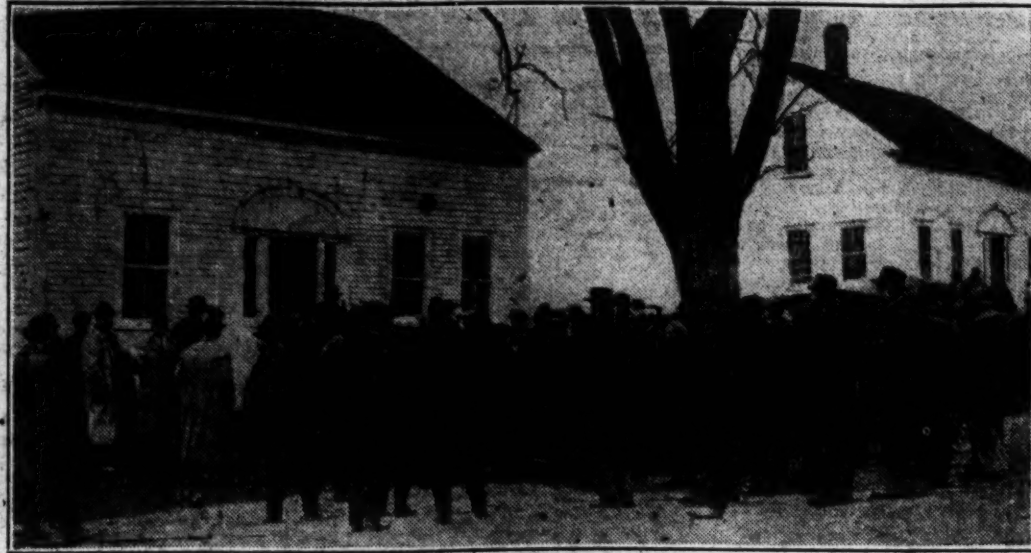
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Economy of effort leads the discriminating woman to the specialty shop. To experience economy of time in shopping for silks of the moment, come to Mr. Frutchey, first, where true economy is the result of specialization.

Houses Go for \$5 in Sale of Rhode Island Village



Group Bidding on One of the Forty Cottages Which Went Under the Hammer at North Scituate

their marketable value. This is apt to be particularly attractive in the case of plumbing fixtures which are extremely costly when new, which depreciate slowly with wear and are therefore frequently a distinctly "good buy" at second hand.

SHOE INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES SLACKEN

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 7 (Special)—It is estimated that about two-thirds of the city's 12,000 shoe workers are unemployed at the present time. The industry has been slackening for the past few weeks. The same condition is noted throughout all the shoe manufacturing centers. Few orders are available and these are limited to immediate business.

Crowds of shoe workers are seen upon the street, something that has not been noticed in this city for months, as the past year has been one of the most prosperous the industry here ever has known. Buyers refused to place orders for business after Jan. 1 delivery. Manufacturers are finding it difficult to finish shoes for delivery in four weeks with but 19 working days this month.

PLAN OF INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY FAVORED

CROMPTON, R. I., Nov. 7 (Special)—A committee of operatives of the Crompton Velvet and Corduroy Mills, the managements of which have advocated the adoption of an industrial democracy plan, has submitted its report on the proposition to the operatives. About 600 employees would be affected by the putting into force of the plan. Their committee has visited plants where it is in operation and has rendered a report in pamphlet form on which action may be based.

The report shows that in plants visited operatives were fairly well satisfied with the equitable working of the scheme. Crompton was affected last year by the nine-months textile strike in the Pawtuxet Valley.

CARMEN TO CONFER
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 7 (Special)—Representatives of the United Electric Railways Company and the Amalgamated Association of Employees of Street and Electric Railways, who have engaged in a controversy over new demands of the employees, have agreed to a conference. The company had insisted on arbitration. The union had called for conferences on disputed points, with possible arbitration to follow. Meanwhile the men have agreed to abide by the old wage agreement.

CONFERENCE HELD ON "PADLOCK LAW"

Rhode Island Federal and State Officials Discuss Prospects of Action in Local Courts

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 7 (Special)—Federal and state officials met here yesterday in the first of several proposed conferences for discussion of the probability of the State's undertaking to apply the federal "padlock law" in Rhode Island.

Two years ago the federal authorities were unsuccessful in bringing petitions into the United States District Court here. For several weeks the announced "padlocking" of places where liquor is known to be sold through injunction process has been hanging fire.

Herbert L. Carpenter, Attorney-General, said yesterday he had held a preliminary discussion of the proposed enjoining prayers with Roy G. Sheldon, Prohibition Enforcement Director, and other federal officials. Mr. Carpenter said he is aware of the feasibility of proceeding in state courts under the federal law. The

petitions will of necessity come before Justice J. Jerome Hahn, presiding over the criminal side of the Rhode Island Superior Court, and the State's Attorney-General said he would discuss the matter with the justice before bringing in any petitions.

It is in Justice Hahn's court that jury verdicts and the heaviest penalties have been sustained against liquor sellers under the state code.

Rhode Island with miles of jagged coastline, isolated roads crossing state boundaries and neither state police nor efficient rural patrolling forces is to have more efficient protection from bootlegger and rum-runner from the United States Government.

A. B. Stroup of Boston, chief of federal raiding forces in New England has agreed to send here unannounced squads of experienced men to campaign against the smugglers along the coast and ashore.

MEMORIAL TO BE UNVEILED

GREYSTONE, R. I., Nov. 7 (Special)—A memorial bowler mounting tablet and eagle, commemorative of Greystone men who served in the World War, will be unveiled here on Sunday. The memorial and its surroundings have been designated Memorial Square. The site and the bowler are the gifts of Joseph Benz & Sons, and the memorial was planned and built entirely by employees of the corporation. The bronze tablet and eagle are the gift of the villagers.

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A Dress, \$59.75 : A Suit, \$55 and a Coat, \$98.50

present as fine an array of correct apparel as has been shown this season, and the notably low prices will interest every reader. This is a Loeser coup that will play an important part in the autumn and winter plans of many women, for these delightful garments will bring happiness and charm to their wearers, and the comfort of economy, too. Seldom does one see such pretty things at anything like the Loeser prices.

The Dresses at \$59.75 Are Formal and Informal

and are so varied that one can easily choose Dresses for all social activities. Satin Canton, Chantre Crepe, chiffon velvet and satin are the rich fabrics. Many in fine color combinations, like the one pictured at extreme left. In the assortment are black and white, black and royal blue, brown and bronze, black and apple green or flame. Many solid colors such as black, browns, tans. Beads and embroideries used richly. Bits of fur coquettishly placed. New necklines and new sleeves. This is but a part of the Loeser story of Dresses at \$59.75. Women's and misses' sizes.

Fur Collared Tweed Suits at \$55

Pictured above is one of the smart new town and country club Suits that is arriving, bringing its fur collar with it. Browns, tans, grays with gayer color worked over in plaids or stripes. The simplicity of Paris is kept by the perfect tailoring, and the workmanship is typically Loeser's. So are the furs used on collars. Good dependable raccoon and kit fox are the pelts. The linings are suitable and dependable. Women's sizes only.

Loeser's—Fifth Floor.
Loeser's—Second Floor.

ENTIRE VILLAGE TO DISAPPEAR WITHIN PERIOD OF NINETY DAYS

Work Begins on Demolishing of Buildings for Providence (R. I.) Water Supply Project

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 7 (Special)—Dismantling of the little mill village of North Scituate, sold yesterday for approximately \$1500, was begun today when workers started to tear down the 40 dwellings, two mills, sundry sheds, barns, water towers and tanks, which must be out of the way before the expiration of 90 days for the steam shovels which are to begin the work of developing this city's great water supply project.

Someone in the crowd at the auction sale of the village yesterday revamped a famous line and spoke it thus: "For the want of a doorway a house was bought." Houses with desirable doorways sold for \$40, for \$33, and for \$26. Houses with unpretentious doorways sold for \$5. And the man who bought a six-room dwelling for \$5 looked crestfallen enough when told he "would have to take it."

Emil Hesse, dealer in antiques, bid high for the houses with the old colonial doorways and mantels. He said he could sell the front entrances and the mantels. Anyone can have the house who wants it after these sections of the structure in each instance are subtracted. So, it appears probable, that a house may go for a mere song in the dismantling of the mill village before the valley is flooded in the great Providence water supply project.

An explanation of why all this property brought such a small sum as \$1500 is found in an ordinance of the town which provides that buildings may not be moved along its thoroughfares to damage its roads and trees, nor interfere with telephone and electric lighting service. Hence, it is required that all of the buildings must be razed. It is estimated that it would cost the price of a new house to move one, if permissible, because it would have to be transported from

four to six miles to get out of the watershed.

Miles of new roads will be built to provide ways of travel above water in place of the roads which will be submerged. Hundreds of acres of farm and timber land will be "stripped" by the sawmills and steam shovels, but thousands of trees will be planted along ridges and slopes of the watershed to replenish the growth to be eliminated.

It is estimated it will cost \$25,000,000 to complete the water-supply project, which will take at least two years more of work. Six miles of tunneling through hills will take the water into a pipe line and thence to Providence, where already there is talk of converting one of its old high-pressure reservoirs into a gigantic athletic bowl. The engineers estimate it will take a year and a half to fill the great dam, which is now half built at Kent.

DEMOCRATS WIN IN NEW HAVEN
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 7.—David E. Fitzgerald, Democrat, was elected Mayor of New Haven yesterday for the fourth consecutive term, defeating Charles Manson Walker, Republican, by a plurality of 1245. A light vote was cast. The entire Democratic ticket was victorious.

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DOMINICANS WILL VOTE NOV. 14; FINAL STEP IN U. S. EVACUATION

Critical Stage in Affairs of Republic Approaches as Long-Mooted Autonomy Looms

By GARDNER L. HARDING

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Oct. 30.—On Nov. 14, the citizens of the Dominican Republic are to hold a "free and uncontrolled election" which will mark the second and the most critical stage of the evacuation policy of the United States in this country. That policy was decided on by an elaborate agreement made last year in Washington between the Department of State and six leaders of the recognized political parties and of certain independent patriotic interests in the Dominican Republic.

This agreement went into effect on Oct. 21, 1922. It provided for the suspension of the functions of the American military government which has arbitrarily administered this country ever since 1916. It set up a provisional Dominican government to take its place until national elections could be held which should usher into power an actual government of and by the Dominicans themselves, which would eventually be recognized by the United States as the authoritative and freely chosen government of this country.

America's Promise
It further promised on behalf of the United States that once that government really had succeeded to power, and had contracted certain assurances with the United States legitimizing the intervening period of occupation, that such occupation would fully and entirely stop, and every American soldier thereupon would be withdrawn from the soil of the Dominican Republic.

A passing observer from the outside world who has traveled from the Haitian border to this capital, and thence to within 50 miles of the northern coast again, gains ample evidence that this plan of evacuation is going forward much more slowly than it was intended, and that Dominican political leaders and American sponsors of withdrawal are alike justified in apprehending that it will have a far from smooth passage during the rest of the journey.

First, however, let me set down a bird's-eye view of some of the factors whose immediate background of influence in the withdrawal arrangement make the American evacuation a "withdrawal according to plan." For it is in some sense a logical sequence to what already has occurred. Americans have been "in" here for seven years. And when I say "in" this Republic, I mean it in a sense that has never been the case in Haiti. Rear Admirals H. S. Knapp, Thomas Snowden and S. S. Robinson of the United States Navy and Brigadier-Generals B. H. Fuller and Harry Lee of the Marines (the last still in office) have several been military governors of the Dominican Republic with no pretense of sharing the government with a collaborating and constitutional Dominican administration.

America's Control
They have contracted loans, built roads, admitted American banking interests as depositaries of the Republic, reorganized the national forces, conducted a census, imposed taxes, reconstructed the school system, policed the country, set up a claims commission, and in every field of this country's political life save its judiciary have administered the affairs of this little Nation as a sovereign government. I recapitulate some of these specific points of America's control at the beginning of my brief story here—they far from exhaust the list—to make it clear that the problems in Haiti and Santo Domingo have been as different as these two countries are totally dissimilar, and that here at any rate, from the start of real intervention in 1916 Americans have had no compunction about "running" the country as they conceived political necessity required it should have been run.

Whether the result of the work, much sooner than in Haiti, is now sufficient to allow America to withdraw the military forces which alone made it possible, is an interesting study in the politics of the Monroe Doctrine which will not be shown until the Dominicans demonstrate what they will do with their soon-to-be-recovered country. As it is now, in spite of the number of grievous mistakes, Americans here say the Dominican Government is being restored to its own again on the same tenets of good faith with which Cuba received its freedom again in 1902.

Means to an End
This difference must be noted in fairness, however—that the customs receivership assumed by the United States in 1905 under President Roosevelt and validated by a later treaty, still remains in force and carries over the control of the American Receiver General and such other American officials as come under the arrangements made between the two countries by international convention some years before America intervened with force. Considering, too, that the whole body of military law and administration during the years of occupation must be agreed to as part of the prospective evacuation treaty, it also must be admitted that the evacuation from the Dominican Republic is rather another part of America's plan than the end of it, or anything like the end of it. Many Dominicans feel that to vote in the forthcoming election, by providing a legal basis for America's withdrawal is tantamount to giving the color of law to the wholly arbitrary way America came in here—and they are

the electoral law last March, and it chose and set up the electoral boards, national, provincial and local, which now are trying to make that law work.

Delegates of the Nation

Further back than this, the original personnel of its membership went to Washington in June, 1922, and contracted with the American Government the original agreement on whose stage-by-stage developments toward the reclamation of Dominican independence everything has been moving here since last October.

The Commission de Representativos has been able to take this arbitrary and leading line of action because the force of circumstances has made its members delegates of the Nation. They meet today, on no recognized schedule, an informal group of five men who keep no record of their discussions, but whose negotiations through them are vital and binding negotiations, and so these negotiations go on, now on the part of the American Minister, an official of 13 years' experience here who knows them all extremely well, now on the part of the military governor, now on the part of the Department of State itself, and this extraordinary commission conducts itself, and is so contentedly found by the Americans, as the real repository of authority in the present state of the Dominican people.

The secret of its authority rests on the fact that the Representative Commission really represents the existing political parties, and so far as this Republic is politically organized it is at once a commission government and a high caucus of party power. Therefore, considering how the contracting administration in Haiti has hampered itself by alienating almost all the politicians, it must be admitted that Dominican-American collaboration, on the verge of American evacuation, at least has improvised a much sounder method to share the responsibility, and to share what can be shared, of the risks of the uncharted future.

Emergency Governments

The United States has fathered a fair number of modes of emergency government in these waters, both with and without the force of law behind them, but the régime it has originated to tide over the transfer of its authority into the hands of the Dominicans under its present evacuation plan bears comparison for sheer originality with any of them.

The provisional government is a fairly simple arrangement, and is working smoothly, as was generally expected, because the forces of disturbance in Santo Domingo are disposed to let well enough alone. "Well enough" being the imminent evacuation of the United States—and are concentrating their attention on the terms and conditions of their sure-to-be-exciting future. Its temporary President is one of the best presidents the Dominican Republic has ever had or can ever expect to have. He is a non-party man who never sought the office and does not expect to run again—Juan Bautista Vicini Burgos, a successful business man, a disinterested, honest and patriotic Dominican, and a highly competent, tactful and generally respected executive administrator.

Its Cabinet is a non-partisan group of the best men from each of the prevailing parties, with a small representation of non-party men who help the President keep the Administration out of politics. Its local officials, from governors and provincial councils down through the syndics and ayuntamientos of the towns, carry over a mixed but very tolerable personnel whose ranks represent a working compromise between the military government and its agents, which appointed most of these officials originally, and the provisional government which is replacing them where it sees fit.

National Police

Then there is the very interesting body, dressed, equipped and trained on the American model, called the Policía Nacional Dominicana. It is a small force, 1200 in number; but unlike its corresponding body in Haiti the P. N. D. stepped fully into its responsibility last October, and now with the exception of some American instructing officers as the training centers its commissioned personnel is entirely Dominican, and its undivided responsibility has been put at the disposal of the provisional government as one more indication of the thus-far-completed tutelage of the United States.

Such being the main outlines of the provisional government, the problem presented to the Americans here has been how to provide for that government a strong enough national sanction to carry it over the delicate stages by which it shall be succeeded by a Dominican régime which no longer will have to be kept in power by American marines. That is where the Commission de Representativos comes in to the scheme of things. I shall come to the immediate story of the elections, the principal problem the Representative Commission is now facing, a little later; the main thing to understand just now is the commission itself, and how it has come to function as the capstone of the provisional government.

I confess that no political terminology exactly expresses this commission. It nominated the President and selected his Cabinet. It helped frame

The Library

On a Choice of Books

THE librarian sat in his office and gazed admiringly upon the work of his hands. "Not bad for a person with no artistic training," he remarked to the Wanderer who, instead of wandering after his usual fashion, was resting comfortably on the librarian's ratty couch. "This is the first time I ever tried to do lettering," continued the librarian, holding at arm's length two narrow pieces of black cardboard on one of which he had printed with white ink the word "Why" and on the other the word "What."

"Very good," said the Wanderer. "What are they for?" "Markers for the shelves containing books which give the reasons why it is desirable for people to read and what it is desirable for them to read. So many people ask for help in selecting books that I thought it wise to get together a few first aids for open-shelf room assistants."

"It's the business of those assistants to help people select books, isn't it?" commented the Wanderer. "Yes," replied the librarian. "And of course it's quite natural that an assistant should seek to interest his patrons in the kind of reading matter he chooses for himself; hence a run on Menckens, Nietzsche, Dostoevski, and other writers in their class. Now I'd like to interest those seeking people in such books as Lockhart's 'Life of Sir Walter Scott' and Charnwood's 'Lincoln' and 'William de Morgan and His Wife.'"

Separate Tastes

"A very one-sided choice," said the Wanderer. "Now, if I had a chance at them, I'd offer 'The Spell of the Rockies,' 'The Oregon Trail,' 'Tenting Tonight,' and 'The Pass.'"

"Well," smiled the librarian. "Don't

son for eight years, and Christian was private secretary at the White House as long as Mr. Harding was President."

Somebody asked President Coolidge recently whether the Government reorganization plan provides for assistants to the President. The exalted personage, known to fame as "a White House spokesman," rejoined that it did not. "The President has very capable assistants at the White House," he smilingly replied, and then, addressing the assembled newspaper correspondents, added: "He also has you."

Take a hand in the latest Washington pastime—guessing at the identity of America's representative on the forthcoming reparations commission of inquiry. The field, which widens from hour to hour, includes J. Pierpont Morgan, Bernard M. Baruch, Thomas W. Lamont, Eugene Meyer, Jr., Norman H. Davis, S. Parker Gilbert Jr., Eliot Wadsworth, Julius H. Barnes, Charles M. Schwab, George M. Reynolds, Charles G. Dawes et al. Uncle Sam's handy man, Herbert Hoover, is most commonly named. But apart from Mr. Hoover's disinclination to leave his present job, there would be an ultra-governmental smack about such an appointment that probably removes it from the realm of practical possibilities.

J. Butler Wright, Third Assistant Secretary of State, and Wilbur J. Carr, Director of the Consular Bureau, are the State Department officials chiefly concerned with the Rogers Bill for reorganization of the foreign services. They are now known in the department as "the Rogers Brothers."

F. W. W.

Washington Observations

Washington, Nov. 6
ROBERT W. BONYNGE, United States agent on the American-German mixed claims commission, who called on President Coolidge the other day, campaigned with the then candidate for Vice-President in New England in 1920. They were billed to appear at the same meeting. Mr. Bonyngé, who was formerly a member of Congress from Colorado, suggested that he'd like to speak first, because if the Governor should lead off, he thought the crowd would leave the hall as soon as Mr. Coolidge had finished. "Yes," drawled Mr. Coolidge, with a twinkle in his eye, "That's usually the effect of my speeches."

There's been a queer omission in connection with the portraits of Woodrow Wilson's three secretaries of state—William J. Bryan, Robert Lansing and Bainbridge Colby—which are hung in the diplomatic reception room at the State Department. The walls are adorned with the pictures of nearly all secretaries of state since the foundation of the Republic. In every case—except that of Woodrow Wilson—there is appended to the statesman's name that of the administration which he served. Under these three names appear only the years in which they held office. "Woodrow Wilson's Administration" is missing.

No man but Uncle Sam's federal service with the possible exception of James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, has had a more romantic career than T. V. O'Connor, vice-chairman of the Shipping Board. Mr. O'Connor came to America as a boy from Ireland. For many years he worked at his trade, finally emerging as national leader of the dockers' union. He was a powerful labor organization in the country. Today the Irish immigrant of 40 years is in chief command of the de luxe passenger fleet of the American merchant marine. Mr. O'Connor having recently been delegated to administer the United States Lines under Shipping Board operation. His fame in the labor world is as a conciliator. It was due to him that the dockers barred strikes during the war and made possible vast movement of men and munitions overseas without a hitch. At one time he was in the running for head of the Labor Department.

Three musketeers, once on the same firing line, had luncheon together in Washington the other day. One was Carmel Thompson, another was Joseph P. Tumulty, and the third was George B. Christian Jr. All at one time had been secretaries to presidents of the United States. Mr. Thompson was Mr. Taft's right-hand man for a hectic four months in the year 1912. Mr. Tumulty sat alongside Woodrow Wil-

son for eight years, and Christian was private secretary at the White House as long as Mr. Harding was President."

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hundred," and he read "Shall I tell you the secret of the true scholar?" says Emerson. "It is this . . . every man I meet is my master in some point and in that I learn of him." That's what I call the pith of democracy! Please charge this book on my card.

"Ah, here's an old friend," he said, taking down "The Book Lover." "Each one of the quotations is a little essay in itself and the reading lists at the end are quite wonderful including Sir John Lubbock's and F. B. Perkins' fiction lists and several lists compiled by Mr. Baldwin himself."

"Counsel upon the Reading of Books" is stimulating to one who hasn't read the books mentioned and gratifying to one who has," he said. "Perhaps I'd better take that over Sunday—and here's one our housekeeper will want. She never can decide for herself what to read." And he took down "What Can Literature Do for Me?"

Guidance From Library Assistants

"One, two, three, four, five; I can have one more. I believe I'll take 'Hints for Home Reading.' Do you remember what Mr. Beecher says? Here it is. 'I read for three things: First, to know what the world has done in the last 24 hours and is about to do today; second, for the knowledge which I specially want to use in my work; and third, for what will bring my mind into a proper mood.' Then he goes on to say, 'I am largely guided in purchasing books by men whose business it is to be posted in books. They can describe a book just as Sir Joseph Hooker can describe a plant. Whenever I want anything I go to men in that regard as I do in everything else.'"

"That's it," said the Wanderer. "I have a right and any other member of the public has a right to expect proper guidance from the library assistants. Here, I'll leave these books for their use excepting 'What Can Literature Do for Me?' My housekeeper hasn't time to come to the library."

"You didn't notice the fine collection of lists under the 'What sign,' said the librarian. "I have a right and any other member of the public has a right to expect proper guidance from the library assistants. Here, I'll leave these books for their use excepting 'What Can Literature Do for Me?' My housekeeper hasn't time to come to the library."

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DRY HISTORY MADE AT WESTERVILLE, O.

Active Campaign for World Temperance Carried On by Anti-Saloon League

By MARJORIE SHULER

Many a slave has passed through the underground station on the old trail leading toward "free Canada," and black mammals often have huddled their pickaninies behind them in its friendly darkness. Today weeds and fallen earth have almost closed the entrance to the tunnel, but the warfare for liberty still goes on in the old brick building above it. The wooden porch, wreathed with wistaria, still echoes to the tramp of emancipators and the small-paned windows still admit light for the councils of freedom, this time for world freedom. For this is the old Stoner House in Westerville, O., the center for the work of the World League Against Alcoholism and of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

Today the Stoner House is headquarters for the American Issue Publishing Company. From it there is mailed out each week 400,000 copies of the dry newspaper published by the Anti-Saloon League, and the daily output of prohibition literature has touched as high a figure as 15 tons in one 24-hour period.

Across the street are other old houses transformed into offices for the League and clustered around it are the modern homes where live the conspicuous figures in the prohibition fight. There is the gray shingled bungalow to which "Pussyfoot" Johnson returns from his trips to make the world dry. Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, general secretary of the World League, lives in a yellow and white colonial house next door to the terra cotta brick home with its stone garden walls, which is the property of Perley A. Baker, general secretary of the Anti-Saloon League. In plain brown frame house a few blocks away Dr. H. H. Russell, associate general superintendent of the league, makes his headquarters when he returns from trips around the country.

Headquarters for 14 Years

Westerville looks like any other middle-western town, the road which has slid evenly between broad fields and comfortable farmhouses suddenly becomes a main street with shops and an "academy" which is the Otterbein College—and attractive homes with wide lawns, arched trees and brilliant gardens. But probably no other city of its size in all the world has become more conspicuous in modern history than Westerville, for 14 years headquarters for the vigilant, alert forces which tackled prohibition through politics and saw success crown their efforts in a very few years.

These are just old houses in which the offices of the league are located, houses whose wooden stairs have known the tread of tiny feet and whose wooden stair rails have been smoothed by the passing hands of many families. In former "front parlors" now are typewriter desks, accountants have taken possession of old dining rooms and kitchens and the upper floors have been cut up into offices. On one upper floor is the council table where stern-faced men have argued the league's policies or broken into uproarious laughter as they foresaw the effect of their unique methods of propaganda.

The council table itself once was owned by brewers of Columbus. When the wet newspaper which they were publishing failed, the league bought their big table and since that time it has been used by the men who have helped to write the dry history of the United States.

It was at this table that the national prohibition amendment was determined upon in 1913 and here in 1919 its ratification was celebrated. There were times when the pendulum seemed to swing against the league, for instance in 1903 when Vermont and New Hampshire repealed dry laws, and again when Ohio and Indiana lost county option. Then the table was thumped by determined fists as future plans were made. But by 1907 the victories began to come rapidly and the league was ready for the pivotal plan originated by Dr. Russell.

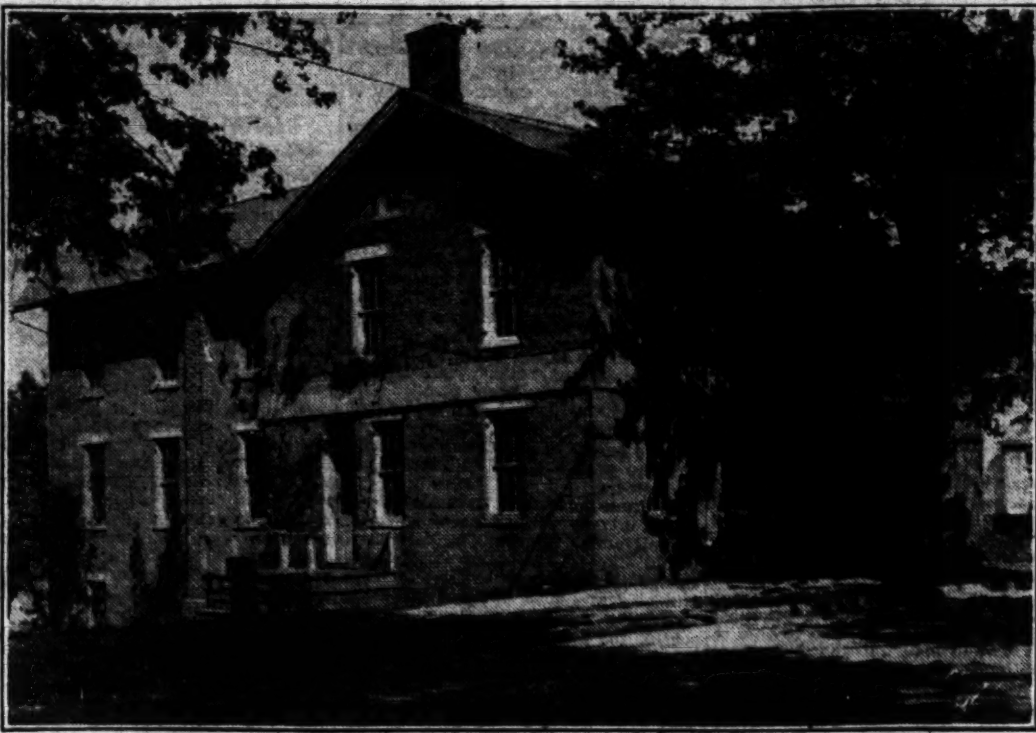
Financial Pledges

An appeal went forth to the public for pledges to be paid in regular installments each month covering a period of three years. It was a big step from the simple beginnings of the league to the years to follow when the pledge system sent the sum expended by national and state dry groups up to an estimated total of \$2,500,000. On this table were laid the checked voters' lists, as the political policy of the league was advanced year by year through the precinct plan. Every list for every precinct, county and township was checked by the dyes for dry, wet or doubtful voters. "We have been opportunists," declared Dr. Russell at his desk in Westerville. He added:

We let every dyed-in-the-wool wet or dry alone, and we waited after the doubtful ones, meanwhile turning our strength to the dry candidates of any party whom we considered had the best chance for election.

Up to 1918 none of the national officers thought it wise to talk federal prohibition. We had tried to spot the country with dry territory through local option laws, but we had seldom attempted even state prohibition. For 11 years we had been struggling to get the interstate liquor shipment law. Speaker Joe Cannon was opposed to the bill, and every year there was ap-

Now the Scene of Action for World Freedom



Stoner House, Westerville, Ohio, Now the Home of the "American Issue"

pointed a judiciary committee, with which the bill had not a chance. The league decided that Mr. Cannon must be left at home.

One of our strongest financial supporters of that time demanded that we alter our political plans. "While we would be glad to have your continued support," we told him, "neither you nor anyone else can dictate the political policy of the Anti-Saloon League." As a consequence our friend withdrew his support at a time when it hurt. But we went ahead with our campaign, and in 1913 the Webb-Kenyon Bill was passed and carried over President Taft's veto, just as the Volstead Act later was carried over President Wilson's veto. This was on the last day of March, 1913; and on April 2, 1913, seated around this very table, the executive council of the league adopted its national prohibition amendment policy, initiating at this time the Columbus convention of 5000 and the National Temperance Council.

Dry Westerville

It may be Dr. Cherrington who tells the tale, but almost any old settler will describe how Westerville was made dry long ahead of dry laws. "It was 60 years ago," according to Dr. Cherrington, "when the last saloon was cleared out of Westerville through lack of patronage. Ten years later a man came from a foreign country and attempted to open a saloon in the town. He was visited by a committee of citizens who asked him to close his door. He refused, and the next night the entire front of the building was blown up by dynamite. The next day the man moved on and Westerville never has had a saloon since that time."

It was in Ohio that the crusading women of that very time were kneeling in the snow before saloon doors or entering to pray at the bars. It was here that Frances E. Willard did some of her first work which resulted in the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. It was in Oberlin, O., 30 years ago, that the Anti-Saloon League was formed, and in Delaware, O., that the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association was started.

Ohio has been shaken again and again by its own prohibition campaigns, but this very fact has resulted in crystallizing sentiment, bringing out the best of its citizens on the side of law and order, so that today they are ready to support the efforts which are being made within the State to hold the Nation for prohibition, and to make the world dry.

SYRIAN FEDERATION MAY LOSE PRESIDENT

BEIRUT, Syria, Oct. 15 (Special Correspondence)—The Arabic Hakikat, in an editorial, referring to the rumored intention of the President of the Syrian Federation to resign, expresses the hope that he may be prevailed upon to remain.

Should Souhbi Bey Barakat quit his office, there will probably be four candidates: Risa Pasha Rikabi, Ata Bey Ayoubi, Hakki Bey Asem, and Janul Bey Alchem.

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DR. TAGORE KNOWS LITTLE OF POLITICS

Poet Believes Hindu-Moslem Unity Is Impossible Under Any Other Than British Rule

BOMBAY, Oct. 6 (Special Correspondence)—Dr. Rabindranath Tagore seldom gives out his views on current politics. He says very frankly that it is too much for him to follow the devious and winding course of politics. The one cherished hope of his life is to build up the International University at Bolpur, where East and West might meet and whence might be given out a new message of hope to the world. Pressed, however, by an interviewer to give his views on the Hindu-Moslem unity, the vexed question of the day, the poet said in Bengali:

Indians Must Form a Nation
India cannot make any effective contribution to the civilization of the world so long as the Indians do not constitute a nation, and they cannot be one people so long as Hindus and Muhammadans are divided among themselves.

Dr. Tagore is of opinion that the Muhammadans cannot confine their patriotism to any one country with geographical limits. It is the bond of religion alone which has firmly united the Mussulmans scattered all over the globe. The essential condition of Hindu-Moslem unity would be lacking so long as the Hindus remained divided and disorganized, torn by internal dissensions and caste jealousies and incapable of common impulse and action.

Caste Has Become Weak
The Muhammadans, he continued, have a highly developed consciousness, and feel like one man in all important questions affecting the interests of their country. The communal nationalism is more alert, virile, active, and real than that of the Hindus, who are hopelessly divided among themselves. They are split up into innumerable exclusive groups and communities, without a common social and religious organization. Even the caste system, owing to the progress of education in the higher classes, has become weak, and has not been substituted by an equally strong spirit of larger brotherhood. The poet says that unless the social causes which divide the Hindus into water-tight

compartments are removed, the problem of Hindu-Moslem unity will never be solved.

According to Dr. Tagore, to deserve genuine Moslem friendship and esteem the Hindus must become strong and self-reliant as a community by democratizing their customs and institutions. The higher ideals of Islam and Hinduism are not antagonistic, and it is by pursuing these and eliminating the baser instincts which alone divide, that the gulf between the two communities can be bridged. He emphasized the point that to secure unity, the elimination of socio-religious evils from the Hindu community must be kept prominently in view.

The poet, in conclusion, observed that what had been possible in the direction of Hindu-Moslem unity under the strong British Government could, in his opinion, never be possible again if that Government were once done away with.

HENRY FORD VOICES OPINION OF CANADA

TORONTO, Nov. 1 (Special Correspondence)—This year Henry Ford is putting \$10,000,000 more into his Canadian plant. This was his answer to the question, "What do you think of the economic condition of Canada?" A crowd of newspaper men boarded his car on the train en route to Detroit, which stopped at Toronto some time. Many questions asked he refused to answer.

Asked whether he approved of the agitation to lessen the burden of work on the President, he answered: "It isn't work that kills presidents; it's banqueting." In answer to a question, Mr. Ford said he considered the greatest problem of the United States was "booze and the enforcement of the prohibition law."

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FRENCH MINISTER EXTOLDS EDUCATION

Léon Bérard Says Object of Culture Is to Prepare Men to Dominate the Busy Life of Today

PARIS, Oct. 24 (Special Correspondence)—At Neuilly, on the outskirts of the Bois de Boulogne, a new lycée has opened its doors, the Lycée Pasteur. The inauguration of the institution was celebrated by several distinguished orators, among whom was M. Paul Appell, the rector of the university.

The last of the speakers was Léon Bérard, the Minister of Education, who did not miss the opportunity of reverting to his favorite subject—the humanities in secondary teaching. He is a charming speaker, and he began by insisting on discipline being the foundation of good studies. But the discipline must be made amiable. Severity and melancholy, "two detestable muses in education must be banished from college."

Like Montaigne, M. Bérard advocates the "gai savoir." That does not mean that he recognizes a weak and lenient pedagogy. On the contrary, he desires teachers to cultivate in their pupils the love of effort, to inspire them with the taste for difficulties to be overcome. He recalled that at the beginning of the century some adventurous pedagogues thought that the labor of the teachers could make up for the lack of labor of the pupils. He deprecated such a doctrine. What is wanted is personal effort. That is what costs us most, but that is what obliges us to obey the rule of reason as well as of grammar.

The capital point of M. Bérard's discourse was the definition of the object of secondary culture. By its idealism, he declared, it prepares young men to dominate the busy life of today just as the well-trained workman is master of his machine. He considers that the second discussion never runs the risk of degenerating into vain quarrels.

But Léon Bérard shows a particular tenderness toward the enseignement secondaire, which he felt had been weakened and even menaced. At the Chamber of Deputies he declared last summer: "If I am asked why I have begun reforms with the enseignement secondaire, I answer: Because in France the Lycée and the college are the vital center of the school institution. There is prepared all which 20 or 30 years hence will determine the judgment borne by the world upon French intelligence."

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French Government Endeavors to Stop Emigration of Lebanese

Farmers Ground Down by Extortionate Interest and by the Requirement That Loans Be Repaid in Gold

BEIRUT, Syria, Oct. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Béchir El-Kouri, a Syrian barrister, quotes General Gouraud as saying that a Lebanese by emigrating was committing the same crime as a soldier deserting his flag on the field of battle. The Government is endeavoring to check emigration by multiplying the difficulties for emigrants.

Since the armistice entire families have been quitting the country, as though instead of being a beautiful land, praised by poets since the days of Solomon, it were a Sodom from which the inhabitants must needs flee in horror.

Loans to Be Paid in Gold

Béchir El-Kouri concludes that their present misery inspires a premonition of complete ruin in the near future. This misery, he says, is due to the debts they have been obliged to incur by borrowing money at a terribly high rate of interest—loans which must be repaid either in gold or its equivalent. Their houses, goods and even livestock are mortgaged. They cannot repay in kind, and finding it too hard to yield up their houses and lands, leave everything and depart.

These debtors, says Mr. Kouri, see plainly that their creditors have no right to require the payment of their debts in gold or its equivalent. They know that these engagements, contracted under the Turkish régime, ought to be settled according to Turkish regulations and in Turkish paper money (the only currency recognized by the law of their country). But their means are small; they can with difficulty gain a hearing, while their creditors, rich and powerful, fill the press with lamentations.

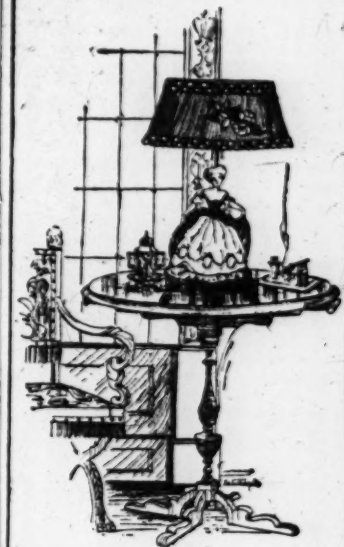
A Travesty of Justice
To uphold the creditors is to travesty justice, sound the knell of the peasant, and depopulate the country, Mr. Kouri considers that to order the

repayment of all debts contracted during the Turkish régime in Turkish paper money would alleviate the present misery, prevent undue hardship in the immediate future, and consequently attach the peasant more firmly to his country, thus stemming the tide of emigration. If the wealthy find their riches somewhat diminished by this method, they will not suffer serious hardship and should surely find compensation in seeing the salvation of their fellow countrymen.

Mr. Kouri hopes that those who have the honor to represent the French Republic in the Lebanon will not hesitate to order this solution of the financial difficulties; and this act of liberation would earn for France the people's gratitude as the deliverer of the Lebanon.

UNITED STATES STEEL'S BUSINESS
NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The United States Steel Corporation's unfilled tonnage probably decreased about 300,000 tons in October, compared with a decrease of 378,312 tons in September. October business was slightly better than in the previous month, while shipments were slightly less.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

"Die Toten Augen" Presented for the First Time in America

By FELIX BOROWSKI

Chicago, Nov. 6.—"DIE TOTEN AUGEN," opera in one act and a prologue by Eugen d'Albert. Presented for the first time in America at the Great Northern Theater, Chicago, by the Wagnerian Opera Company, Nov. 1, 1923. The cast:

Shepherd Boy.....Max Lippmann
Claire Amberg.....Benno Ziegler, Etc.
Myrtice.....Theodor Lattermann
Myrtice.....Elsa Genter-Fischer
Aurelius Galba.....Robert Hutt
Aurelius Galba.....Editha Fischer
Aurelius Galba.....Ida Moerike
Aurelius Galba.....Ottilie Metzger
Aurelius Galba.....Hermann Schramm
Aurelius Galba.....Lotte Appel
Aurelius Galba.....Emil Schramm
Aurelius Galba.....Otto Meyer
Aurelius Galba.....Adolf Schramm
Aurelius Galba.....Marcel Salinger
Conductor—Eduard Moerike

Although Eugen d'Albert has contributed extensively to the literature of opera, few of his dramatic compositions have found their way to America. "Die Toten Augen" was produced some 14 years ago by the Metropolitan Opera Company, but that presentation was the first and, I believe, the last given to d'Albert's operatic creations, until the Wagnerian Opera Company offered "Die Toten Augen" in the first week of its activities in Chicago.

"Die Toten Augen" has had a curious history. Originally written in French verse by Marc Henry, the work, entitled "Yeux Morts," was read by the author to the Parisian critic, Jacques G. Prod'homme, at Munich, in 1898. The latter was impressed by the piece and he took the manuscript back with him to Paris with a view to production at the Théâtre Antoine, that institution, however, not making any use of it. In 1901 a drama entitled "Voile du Bonheur," by Dr. Georges E. B. Clemenceau, was staged at the Théâtre Gémier. The story of this was almost identical with that of "Yeux Morts," the action having been transferred from Judea to China. Later, Marc Henry reconstructed his play and collaborated with Dr. Hans Heinz Ewers in a German version, which was offered to Richard Strauss for musical treatment, and, having been refused by that composer, to Eugen d'Albert, who, having spent three years upon the composition of it, staged the work at Dresden in 1916.

The story of "Die Toten Augen" is concerned with Myrtice, the wife of Arcesius, ambassador of Rome stationed at Jerusalem. This woman is sightless, but her existence is filled with love and devotion for her husband. Arcesius would have found bitterness in life if circumstances had been other than they were; for he is hideous to behold. It matters little to the Roman that the world looks upon him with a wrinkling gaze. Myrtice, at least, believes him to be the fairest of the fair. But when the Divine Healer comes to Jerusalem Arcesius' wife is taken to him by

Mary of Magdala and he gives her back her sight. The outcome of this restoration of his wife's vision eventually brings happiness to Arcesius, and Myrtice, pretending that she has not seen him, voluntarily renounces the vision that had been given her.

Not a little in the handling of this story is open to criticism. It was something more than bad taste, and certainly it was questionable dramatic technique, to permit the voice of the Saviour to be heard in the unfolding of the plot. Nor was the thinly veiled parable of the shepherd and the lost sheep, enacted by one of the German singers in the prologue and at the close of the opera, less offensive.

The music written by d'Albert to "Die Toten Augen" is of striking



Svein Sveinbjornsson

Sveinbjornsson and the Music of Iceland

MUSIC is as natural to an Iceland as poetry, and the saying is that in Iceland every second man is a poet. It is certainly true that every Icelandic has almost the complete repertoire of Icelandic folk songs, some of which are as rhythmic and melodious as the rarest of the Gaelic and Hebridean songs. Indeed, there is a strong resemblance between them, dating back probably hundreds of years to the days when the Celtic warriors made frequent voyages to the northern shores of Iceland, and the Icelandic vikings made visits to the Scottish isles.

For generations, the Icelandic folk songs, although familiar to every man, woman, and child in the country, were not written; they passed from father to son, from mother to daughter, in the same manner as the sagas were handed down. The primary duty attending everyone's education was to memorize the sagas, and the folk songs were considered almost as important.

It was not until Svein Sveinbjornsson, Iceland's most famous composer, began to collect the folk songs that they were published. From his own intimate knowledge, assisted by his friends, he painstakingly gathered into several volumes the most popular Icelandic folk songs, wrote the music as accurately as he could, and made it possible for those who had not the music by ear to learn it by note. For this collection alone, Sveinbjornsson would deserve to be ranked among those who have benefited the musical world.

To the Icelanders, however, more than anything else appeals the fact that Sveinbjornsson wrote, in 1874, the music for Iceland's national anthem, the words of which were written by Matthias Jochumsson, one of Iceland's greatest poets. For this, King Christian IX of Denmark presented him with a gold medal. Nor was this the only honor conferred upon him. In 1909, at a concert which Sveinbjornsson arranged in Copenhagen, he was made a Knight of Music for the cantata he composed, which his orchestra of 75 and two choirs gave before the King and Queen of Denmark, Queen Alexandra of England, and the Empress Dowager of Russia.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Sveinbjornsson and hearing him play many of his compositions in his home in Reykjavik last summer. Sveinbjornsson is working at present on a rhapsody which he hopes to have published next year. He has had most of his songs published in Edinburgh, where he lived

for many years, and is well known. He has traveled to America three or four times, giving concerts and lectures.

In recognition of his ability as a composer, the Icelandic Government has arranged to give Sveinbjornsson a yearly stipend. It is doubtful if any one Icelandic has brought more fame to his country than Sveinbjornsson, who is known in musical circles in Leipzig, where he studied with Reincke, in Copenhagen as a professor of music, in Great Britain as a composer of English and Scottish songs, in America as a lecturer and musician.

"Icelanders are naturally gifted musically," said Mr. Sveinbjornsson. "They have good voices, and a very good ear for music. Moreover, they are passionately fond of good music. I have gone out into the remotest parts of Iceland to give concerts, and have found that the isolated farms, many of them, have pianos. Sometimes they have had to move out doors or windows to get the pianos into the houses. These farmers and the fishermen will send for musical artists to come and give a concert as the greatest possible pleasure they could have. They appreciate the finest musicians and are familiar with the great composers of other countries, more familiar, I think, than farmers or fishermen in America are."

"Each year, Reykjavik tries to get well-known artists to come and give concerts. This year, we shall try to get up an orchestra worthy of our musical nation. We already have a band, which I understand is practicing patiently and thoroughly, and which should be able to give us some very good concerts this winter."

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minister must be a good singer almost before his qualifications as a preacher are considered. And the congregational singing, I have heard foreigners say, sounds as if everyone were a trained vocalist, but he is using his natural voice, as untrained as the song sparrow."

International Guild to Give New Burlesque by Stravinsky

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Edgar Varèse, the composer, who is directing the concert arrangements of the International Composers' Guild, discussed with a member of the New York staff of The Christian Science Monitor the other day the plans that have been made for the present season. He said that one of the productions of the first concert, to be given at the Vanderbilt Theater on the evening of Dec. 2, is Stravinsky's "The Fox," a burlesque from Russian folk tales, for a quartet of male voices and chamber orchestra. He said Leopold Stokowski, conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, would conduct the work.

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Glenn Hunter on Stage and Screen Acting

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Nov. 3

GLENN HUNTER is representing Merton on this midwestern auction-block, around which bidding always is lively. The movie-mad youth with his rosy visions of glory and his black disillusionment is now as much the darling of this community as ever he was of any other, and he promises to hold forth for the delectation of this public for many months.

Glenn Hunter is a young actor, not yet 30, and wearing the aspect of 17. He has been in the theater for seven years, and by dint of hard work has come in that time to stardom in the film plays, and to something like stardom on the stage. There is a little of Merton in Hunter. He, too, has his dreams, but he steps on ground rather than on the air, and has a practical turn which has enabled him to hold to twin employment on the horizontal stage and the vertical screen.

With so many talented youngsters it is otherwise—the rich monetary reward and the world-wide exploitation of the successful cinema lead young players of fine promise to grasp at the immediate advantage to the sacrifice of more enduring benefits, and many who should be holding jealously to the dramatic art turn unfaithful to their finer sensibilities to improve their financial rating by grimacing and gesturing for the animated pictures.

Glenn Hunter has figured out all this. He believes if he prove himself a fine actor in the theater, his film career will take care of itself. He does not look upon film acting as a condescension. It may be, he is convinced, as fine an art as playing across footlights, but inasmuch as one may do both he sees no reason why a player should utterly sacrifice either to the other.

"There is an inclination on the part of the public, and on the part of many players, to undervalue cinematic playing," said the young actor in one of his off-stage periods during the performance of "Merton of the Movies."

"Indeed, I think players in the films very often are entitled to far more credit than the player in a drama of the same quality. The mental and physical strain of acting for the pictures is far greater than that of acting on the stage. One will spend five or six weeks in a studio and on location, playing six, ten or even twenty-four hours a day under discouraging conditions. He has no audience to applaud his effort and encourage him with laughter; he is likely to have instead, a nagging, nervous director who will undertake to give him the feeling he, the all-important actor, is the person or thing of least importance in the making of a photo story."

Young Hunter stood before his dressing room mirror looking far beyond it. After a silent half minute he turned quickly. "Do you know," he began emphatically, "some of our very greatest artists are film players? No one, except a player who takes himself

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HIGH COURT HOLDS BIRD HAVEN'S FATE

Biologists Claim Drainage of
Swan Lake Would Destroy
Minnesota Refuge

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 3 (Special Correspondence)—The fight to save Swan Lake, in Nicollet County, declared by biologists to be one of the most important with relation to the life of the water fowl between the Gulf of Mexico and Canada, will be carried into the Supreme Court, according to information in the hands of state officials. A petition seeking to lower the lake's level and eventually to drain it has twice been defeated in lower courts.

Originally Minnesota boasted three such bodies of water of value to waterfowl life. Two of them, Thief Lake and Roseau Lake, were destroyed by draining, and without opposition. But the friends of wild life are aroused over the Swan Lake project.

Harry C. Oberholser, assistant biologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, reports that "few lakes anywhere are as well provided with food for ducks and other water fowl as is Swan Lake. At least 50 different kinds of plants that are valuable as food for ducks and other water birds grow in this lake." Mr. Oberholser's report also showed that "water birds breed in abundance on this lake, among them several species of ducks."

Most common of the game birds found on Swan Lake are the mallard, the blue-winged teal, redhead, lesser scaup, ruddy duck, mallard, Florida gallinule and American coot. The shoveler, pintail and canvasback also appear but with less frequency. Other water birds that breed abundantly on Swan Lake are the Hobbie grebe, American eared grebe, pied-billed grebe, black tern, black-crowned night heron and killdeer. The belted kingfisher, the yellow-headed blackbird, the red-winged blackbird and the long-billed marsh wren are among the marsh birds which inhabit the lake.

The petitioners are to continue the fight for two reasons, namely, the original one of removing the water for the cultivation of the estimated 12,000 acres which it covers, and the saving of approximately \$10,000 spent by the county and in which amount the county must be reimbursed by the petitioners in the event the petition is denied. The law directs the county commissioners to finance the petition, but provides for the recovery of the expense by the county in the event of defeat.

The game and fish commission, supported by Nicollet County landowners and conservationists of the region, opposed the petition, primarily on the basis of a Supreme Court ruling which says that "measured lakes cannot be drained only when they have become normally shallow and of a marshy character." State officials hold that Swan Lake, although a measured lake, is neither normally shallow nor of a marshy character.

TAXATION PRESSES TASMANIA HEAVILY

HOBART, Tasmania, Oct. 5 (Special Correspondence)—The Premier, Sir Walter Lee, in making a financial statement to Parliament on Sept. 10, said that notwithstanding what had been said to the contrary, Tasmania had lost more by federation than any of the other states, and was entitled to every consideration at the hands of the Commonwealth Government. He believed that the latter government was in sympathy with Tasmania, and that the State had a just claim for financial assistance. He proposed to ask, in addition to the annual grant of \$25,000, for \$100,000 for a period of five years. Western Australia was receiving from the Commonwealth this year \$130,000, and yet was almost the poorest taxed State in the Commonwealth. Ever since federation Western Australia has been receiving much greater financial assistance from the Commonwealth than has Tasmania. It may be explained that by direct

and indirect taxation the Commonwealth is drawing from the pockets of the Tasmanian taxpayers probably not less than £1,500,000 a year, and the State receives none of the benefits that the other states receive in the expenditure of the many millions spent each year by the Commonwealth on public works. Owing to the high taxes imposed by the Commonwealth, the Tasmanian Government has not been able to raise its rates to meet the legitimate demands made on the public purse.

BRITISH FEDERATION WANTS EXTENSION OF LOCAL OPTION LAW

LONDON, Oct. 27 (Special Correspondence)—At the annual meeting of the National Temperance Federation, held at Manchester, a resolution was passed which pressed for the extension throughout the United Kingdom of the local option law enjoyed by Scotland to veto liquor sale in public houses, although the federation considers that this should apply to hotels, restaurants, and clubs. It was also unanimously resolved: "That steps be taken at an early date to urge the Government to take action in the matter of the smuggling of liquor into America."

Among other interesting items given in the report of the federation, it is stated that the Isle of Man has passed a bill which enforces Sunday closing and prohibits the sale of liquor to persons under 18 years of age. The island of Guernsey has had in its Legislature a bill embodying local veto powers, for which the outlook is believed to be favorable. The Scilly Isles were reported as having gone "dry" during the war, and the islands are now wholly dry, like the island of Lewis in Scotland, which was cleared by local veto.

Sir G. B. Hunter, President of the Federation, has written protesting against the smuggling of liquor into America, and the federation has adopted a series of resolutions of protest which have been dispatched to the Premier, the Home Secretary, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

NORTHERN TERRITORY TO BE DEVELOPED

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Oct. 3 (Special Correspondence)—Great development schemes of the Barkly tablelands, in the Northern Territory of Australia, are under consideration by the Home and Territories Department. This is an area of 50,000 square miles, south of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and huge tracts are now in use for cattle grazing. The scheme includes provision of motor transport service. Other important moves will center round the opening up of new ports at the McArthur and Roper rivers, and the charting of the north coast of the continent.

A prominent Queensland pastoralist, Mr. Collins, who holds 12,000 square miles of the Barkly tablelands, is at present in England to raise £2,000,000 capital to exploit its resources. Difficulty of transport could be eliminated by the use of motor trucks. In Western Australia recently a demonstration was made with a five-ton truck, which, fully loaded, traveled from Perth to Gosnack, in the northwest of the State, a distance of about 1200 miles, which only 100 miles consisted of made roads. Traveling under its own power, it was proved that these trucks were cheaper and quicker than camels, which are the chief means of transport in the northwest of Western Australia, and in many parts of the Northern Territory. It is possible that motor traction may solve some of the difficulties of transport in the latter regions.

TWILIGHT TALES

The Serenade

ONE day I went out in my back yard garden to comb its hair and wash its face, and dress it up in a clean pinafore. I always call raking my garden combing its hair, and pulling up the weeds washing its face, and tying up the tall shrubs is putting on its fresh pinafore. So I took my rake and basket and string, put on a big pair of gloves, and started.

First, I tied up the hollyhocks that grew in a row along the white fence. This took some time. In the middle of it I sat back on my heels to rest, and all along the outside of the fence was a line of little boys watching me. Their faces were pressed in between the fence pickets, and all their faces were dirty, and their hair wanted cutting, and there were holes in their stockings.

I wanted to be friendly, for I love little boys. I said: "Hello!" There was no answer, so I tried again. "Good morning!"

At this the littiest dirtiest boy opened his mouth a tiny slit, and squeaked out: "Hello!"

After that we were soon acquainted, and I found that their names were Tommy, Pete, Pat, and Beany. Beany, the littiest, did all the talking for them.

I invited them over the fence, and set them to digging weeds, and raking the pebbles all smooth in the paths. They worked quickly, and Beany kept up a steady chatter about the exciting games they played when school was out.

"We've got roller skates an' pretzels an' hurdy-gurdies an' hot dogs an' lots of things, but we haven't any flowers like these." He looked so mournful about it that I said: "Oh, pick all you want, Beany. More will grow to-morrow."

They screamed with glee and filled their arms with roses and pansies and zinnias and marigolds and sweet William and snapdragons. Then they rushed away to put them in water. But in a minute Beany came back and said: "Say, miss, what do you like best?"

"Next to these flowers I like music best, Beany—music and little boys." He nodded and ran out of the gate. I laughed a good deal over my callers. That even I sat out on my little balcony that hangs over the garden, watched the moon and smelled the flowers in my garden. Suddenly I heard the gate creak, and four small figures came creeping up the path and stopped under my balcony. I pretended not to see them, and, after a great deal of whispering and giggling, Beany squeaked: "All ready, boys." There was a silence and then began the serenade. They each had combs and tissue paper, and the dizzy

MINISTER PRAISES NEW MARITIME CODES

BRUSSELS, Oct. 18 (Special Correspondence)—Louis Franck, the Belgian Colonial Minister, who presided at the Diplomatic Maritime Conference, recently gave his opinion of the work accomplished. He said: "Hitherto sea-borne commerce has been subjected to as many different codes of law as there are nations having a mercantile marine. For 25 years we have been engaged in a struggle for a uniform legal code which should apply to all the seven seas. As a result of this conference we have succeeded in establishing two uniform codes in regard to collisions and salvage and towage which have been adopted by 22 nations."

Mr. Franck also expressed satisfaction at the agreement reached on the subject of bills of lading, and described the convention in which the decisions were embodied as "an adequate safeguard for commerce" and "the basic law for shipowners in all countries." Commenting on the presence of a German delegation at the conference, Mr. Franck said, "I do not see how any country of any considerable commercial importance could have been excluded. Besides, German participation was the natural outcome of the Treaty of Versailles."

INDIAN STUDENTS MEET IN EDINBURGH

EDINBURGH, Oct. 16 (Special Correspondence)—The warden and members of the Indian Students Hostel recently held their opening social for the session. These social evenings are held regularly to enable the Indian students to meet with a wider circle of friendly and interested people than they might otherwise do while attending the university. The results are excellent and benefit both hosts and guests.

Prof. Hudson Beare, dean of the Faculty of Science of the University of Edinburgh, was the speaker of the evening. He urged the Indian students to develop initiative and to dig out for themselves particulars from university calendars, etc., which might help their careers. Nothing could make up for character, and degrees, he said, were poor things in comparison with a broad outlook and a desire to serve one's fellow man.

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES REFORMING METHODS

BOMBAY, Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The examining universities in India are getting out of date and residential universities are growing in popularity. Delhi, Madras, Lucknow, Dacca, and Nagpur are reforming their universities and each has its own points of excellence.

C. M. Kreamer, Jewels

Special Orders—Exclusive Designs
Beautiful and Individual Christmas Gifts,
Engraved Greeting Cards.
Low Prices, Reflect Low Overhead.

302 Waldheim Building Kansas City
Harrison 2786

Sarachek Picture Framing

For Mirrors and Pictures, Silk Order.
Reasonable Prices.
1117 Grand Kansas City, Mo.

New York of 28,800,000 in 2000 Is Forecast by City Planning Experts

Recreation Centers, Street Layouts, and Residential
Districts Being Considered Over Radius of 50 Miles

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—New York and its environs within a radius of 50 miles is expected to have a population of 28,800,000 75 years hence, according to preliminary reports which are expected to be made public within the next two or three weeks by a committee representing the Russell Sage Foundation.

The committee is engaged in outlining provisions for the future development of industries, the layout of streets, recreation places and residential sections, as far north as Middletown, N. Y., as far south as Oyster Bay, L. I., and as far east as Red Bank, N. J., and as far west as Westchester County.

Charts and statistical studies, from which the predicted growth of population is taken, have been prepared by Raymond Pearl and Lowell J. Reed of Johns Hopkins University, and their estimates are said to be in striking concurrence with figures arrived at under dissimilar methods employed by the New York Telephone Company and by Nelson P. Lewis of the staff of the Committee on the Plan of New York and Its Environs.

New York, according to Messrs. Pearl and Reed, will have a population in 1930 of 11,500,000; in 1950 of 16,800,000; and in 2000 of 28,800,000. The area of "Greater New York" under consideration comprises the following counties: (New York) New York, Kings, Queens, Bronx, Richmond, Nassau, Suffolk, Putnam, Dutchess (part), Rockland, Orange (part), (New Jersey) Hudson, Essex, Bergen, Essex, Union, Passaic, Morris, Somerset, Middlesex, Monmouth (part); (Connecticut) Fairfield (part).

KIRBY LUMBER'S EARNINGS

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The Kirby Lumber concern's net earnings, after interest, depreciation and taxes, for nine months ended Sept. 30, last, were \$1,240,192. The net income for the year above bond interest, depreciation, income tax, sinking fund deposits and other expenses should exceed \$1,500,000, according to J. H. Kirby, president. This is equal to \$20 a share on 50,000 shares of common stock outstanding.

"The House of Real Values"

Paris Fashion Stores
107-109 EAST ELEVENTH STREET
PETTICOT LANE
KANSAS CITY, MO.

GABRIEL SNUBBERS

There is no other
"Keep you on Seat. Save your car."
Price from \$17.50 to \$35.50
per set installed

The Beach-Wittmann Company
K. 2222 City Dallas Oklahoma City

Superior Gas Ranges

Made by Bridge and Beach.
A variety of styles and sizes.
Ranges that will give satisfactory
service for years.
Come in and see
them.

Bell Coal Co.

NOW HANDLING
Sinclair Heating Oils
As well as High Grade Coal
9 East 10th Street
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Steinway

And other
famous pianos
GENUINE
VICTROLAS
RADIO SETS AND
EQUIPMENT
Harwood Band and
String Instruments
Easy Payments. J.W. JENKINS
Call or Write.
1015 WALNUT ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

New Silk and Metal Roses

for fancy needlework
and trimmings
Lovely roses and flowers of ribbon
and metal cloth, suitable for trim-
mings on evening gowns, millinery,
children's frocks, lingerie, bags, lamp
shades, pillows, and scores of decorative
articles.
Flat Metal Roses, 3 sizes, 15c, 25c,
35c each.
Open Metal Roses, 25c.
Metal leaves in green or gold,
6c each.
Flat Silk Roses, 5c, 7c, 15c and
25c each.
Apple Blossoms, 10c; Pansies, 5c
and 7c.
Silk Forget-me-nots, cluster, 35c.
Fruit Appliques in 2 sizes, 25c
and 35c.
Small Ribbon Flower Sprays and
Clusters, 10c to 35c.
Also a Large Showing of Other
Ribbon Gift Novelties.
Main St. Floor—Ribbon Section

Fur Trimmed Winter Wraps

"First Fashions"
For Women and Misses
Enfolded in the luxurious
warmth of these wraps Milady
faces winter undismayed. The
styles are the styles of Paris!
\$75, \$98.75, \$125, \$150

HARZFELD'S

Petticoat Lane
KANSAS CITY

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY

KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Fourth Floor Gift Shop

speaks in terms of beauty
From far markets have been brought much that is rare and beautiful.
American manufacturers, too, find representation among the charming
objects chosen for their shapeliness, color, and the excellence of craft-
manship. Here you will see glass from Venice, china from Dresden,
dinnerware and bronzes from England, and colorful things evolved by
American ingenuity from exquisite fabrics. This is the time for
gift-choosing.

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1020-22-24-26 Walnut
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Wilkie Furniture Co.

1423 Baltimore
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Kansas City Thrunk Co.

1120 WALNUT ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

ASK for OUR CHRISTMAS CATALOGUE of GIFT NOVELTIES

THE FOLLOWING ARE A FEW OF THE
MANY ITEMS ILLUSTRATED:
Sewing Machines, Umbrellas, Beaded Bags,
Leather Bags, Venetian Blinds, Bridge Sets,
Diaries, Vacation Books, Military Sets,
Puffed Chair Cushions, Tea Sets, Bells,
and a great many other attractive articles.

DAYLIGHT SILK SHOP

November Silk Sale in Progress.
Silk Lingerie Fabrics suitable for
making Christmas Gifts.
1504 Walnut, 2nd Floor, Kansas City, Mo.
Careful Attention to Mail Orders

Lee Bell

DRESSES, GOWN'S,
WRAPS, ACCESSORIES
LOW OVERHEAD—REASONABLE PRICES
204 KANSAS CITY ATHLETIC CLUB BLDG.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

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Women's Apparel
1108-1110 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

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MEN, KANSAS CITY, MO. WOMEN

SAVE MONEY ON PRINTING

Specializing on just four items and whole-
sale production enable us to quote them
at ridiculously low prices: 1000-5000
Letter Heads, 10c; 1000-5000
Envelopes, 3.50; 1000-5000
Bill Heads, 2.50; 1000-5000
Statements, 2.75; 7.50
Good White Bond Paper; Black Ink. Sat-
isfaction guaranteed. Why Pay More?
Ask for Samples.

Weaver-Grier Press

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is for sale on the following
news stands in:
Kansas City, Mo.:
Union Station
Baltimore Hotel
News Stand 10th & Walnut St.
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ENGRAVED Christmas Cards

We make our own cards.
Inter Collegiate Press
7th and Wyandotte St., Kansas City
Phone Victor 8702

Delicious-Handmade Chocolates

Candy Made to Order
Delivered Fresh 70c per pound
Send for Sample.
RACHEL CHOCOLATE CO.
231 W. 22nd St., Kansas City, Mo.
Harrison 0385

Remember to Serve Nafziger Cakes

"For Every Occasion"
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Luncheon 11:00 to 2:30
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Harrison 4803-09th and Grand Ave.
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We have now moved to new location
HYDE PARK 1259 Broadway at 36th
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GEORGIA TECH TO FACE PENN STATE

Virginia Meets University of Georgia in Feature Contest of Southern Conference Saturday

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 7 (Special).—The coming week-end will see Georgia Tech's football team in its second and last intercollegiate football game of the 1923 season, when the Old Gold and White meets Pennsylvania State College at State College, Pa. The Technology gridiron warriors are looking forward to putting up a creditable battle.

The feature of the Southern Intercollegiate Conference games, Saturday, is the Home-Coming Day celebration at Athens, Ga., when the University of Georgia meets University of Georgia. The undefeated Red and Black team is expected to triumph over the Virginia in what promises to be a thrilling battle.

Of secondary importance is the game between University of Alabama and University of Kentucky at Tusculum, Ala. Alabama held Georgia Tech to a scoreless tie last week, and Kentucky was defeated, 10 to 0 by Centre College. It seems that the Crimson and White has considerable edge over Kentucky, but the Blue and White will doubtless furnish hard opposition in an effort to check any march down the field. In the Georgia Tech-Alabama game, the Crimson and White showed a strong defense, but the offense was far from what should be expected from a team of its caliber.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute should have little difficulty in disposing of Tulane University in their meeting at Crampton Bowl at Montgomery.

Vanderbilt University is the favorite over the University of Tennessee when the two meet at Nashville. The Commodore's scores tie with Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College last week was rather disappointing to its supporters. Centre will face hard opposition against Arkansas University in the game at Memphis, but there is little doubt of anything except a Centre victory. Virginia Military Institute is the ruling favorite over the College of Florida in the coming battle at Richmond. Mercer University is expected to defeat Oglethorpe University in their game at Atlanta, and the University of Florida will receive only slight opposition from Stetson University when the two meet at Deland.

The past week brought out several surprises in southern football, rain-soaked games were part in the outcome of several battles that might have ended otherwise but for the slow fields.

Georgia Tech's scoreless tie with Alabama, played in a down-pour at Atlanta, is a striking example of what weather conditions will do to a team with a light and fast backfield. Tech made 17 first downs and carried the ball 276 yards in the game, while Alabama made only 10 first downs and carried the ball 144 yards. Georgia Tech's defense was superb, and White gained 26 yards and failed to make a first down. Alabama held firmly inside the 20-yard line, four times during the game Tech worked the ball to that point only to lose it. Alabama used good snap play and regarded the old maxim of football that on a wet field let the other side carry the ball.

Georgia defeated Alabama Polytechnic, 7 to 0, on a mud-soaked field at Columbus, after T. R. Day '26, Georgia's center, intercepted a pass in the second period and raced 65 yards for a touchdown. Auburn made good snap play in attack, gaining 14 first downs through Georgia's line. Whenever they worked the ball deep into Georgia's territory, however, Georgia stiffened and never did Auburn threaten seriously to score. Georgia made only four first downs during the game and outside of Day's long sprint the Red and Black failed to show anything noteworthy. The Georgia offense collapsed before the hard-charging Auburn line.

Vanderbilt's scoreless tie with Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College at Nashville was only to score, where a mud-soaked field worked to the disadvantage of the favorites. The Commodore outscored the Maroons three times to one, and in the first period, three times inside the 20-yard line, Mississippi never threatened to score and never penetrated scoring territory. Their defense, however, was stubborn, twice causing Georgia to punt, and rendered the ball on downs within the 15-yard line. Vanderbilt lost another chance to score when it had the ball deep in the Maroons' territory, only to lose it on a fumble. In the first period, Oliver Kuhn '24, on a fake punt, ran 45 yards to the Maroons' eight-yard line, where the Aggies' backed and staved off a touchdown.

Centre defeated Kentucky, 10 to 0, at Danville in a down-pour of rain. The Gold and White scored a field goal in the first period from the 20-yard line. The second half was equally scoreless, and in the fourth period Centre received a pass over Kentucky's goal-line for its second score. Kentucky twice succeeded in rushing the ball deep in the Gold and White's territory, but could not put it across.

Virginia went down to defeat before the assault of the Washington and Lee eleven. The score was 7 to 0, the Blue and White scored a field goal in the first period, but the Old Dominion's eight-yard line, Virginia threatened to score several times, but was unable to deliver the final punch where a first down would mean a touchdown.

Tennessee's 13-to-2 victory over Tulane caused considerable surprise in southern football circles, when the two met at Knoxville in the first time. Tulane downed a Tennessee man behind his goal line for a safety in the first period for their only score. Tennessee scored first in the second period, after gaining possession of the ball on Tulane's 20-yard line. A long pass put the ball over. Tennessee scored again in the third period by playing straight football, the Olive and Blue being unable to check the march down the field.

Florida, after being forced hard in the first quarter to overcome a seven-point lead of Mercer University, came back with a rush and swept the opposition off their feet with a 19-to-7 victory. Florida forced Mercer's line for a total gain of 419 yards and allowed the losers only 66 yards. Mercer put up a hard battle, but was outclassed.

Sewanee gained a 26-to-0 victory over the University of Chattanooga at Chattanooga. The Benches were never harassed and scored a touchdown in the first and second periods and two in the last.

Virginia M. I. had easy sailing in disposing of Emory and Henry University, 46 to 0, in their meeting at Lexington. The Cadets mixed end runs and off-tackle plays that could not be stopped on account of almost perfect interference and rather weak opposition.

Oglethorpe, after winning its first game of the season last Thursday, 32 to 0, against Wofford College, again met with defeat at the hands of the Furman University team last Saturday. Furman won, 29 to 0, in a game in which the long runs around Oglethorpe's backs proved the feature.

A Most Reliable Field-Goal Kicker

Harvard Freshmen to Play in Stadium

Clash With Princeton 1927

Football Eleven Saturday

While the varsity team is preparing to make its journey to Princeton to meet the Orange and Black varsity, Saturday, the Harvard freshman football squad is getting ready to meet the Tiger 1927 team at home, and followers of Crimson football activities unable to attend the varsity struggle plan to attend the home game between the freshmen, for it promises to develop into a fine contest. As the game is to be held inside the stadium, more than usual color is attached. The game might be termed a miniature of the big game taking place in the Palmer Stadium. A small admission fee will be charged and a large attendance is expected.

The Crimson freshmen are making every effort to perfect their play this week. They are a scoring team, which to date has outscored rather than outplayed its opponents. It defeated Phillips Andover Academy in the first game of the season by a small margin of 7 to 0. The second game became a battle of style, as the Harvard team reports to, when the score ended in its favor against the Phillips Exeter Academy eleven, 12 to 9. The preparatory school easily scored on the Crimson and later the Suffield Academy School of Connecticut was defeated, 25 to 18, which again proved that the Crimson defense has been far from impregnable. The wealth of material that reported to Coach T. J. Campbell at the opening of the season was the largest in the college's history, but with all that, Coach Campbell has had his problems. Sorting, experimenting and shifting has been an ever-present task. It is only now that the proper working combinations are beginning to be found. The line at times is a stone-wall formation, but at other times it is an open, wide holes for frequent gains. Consistency in defense seems a power lacking, but sudden awakening to its proper showing, the line again shifts back and forward passing team seems to be the Crimson freshmen, and scoring by this means is not difficult.

To have an offense which first became prominent in its game against the Harvard varsity seconds when the freshmen soundly trounced, 26 to 0, Argyle in the first game of the season. The freshmen were made against the Argyle in practice, although the number of downs was not given to the press. Finally, greatest power was shown in the first game, when the freshmen twice the freshmen tied the score, finally to win. Kicking the point after touchdown has been weak and much time has been spent in delay on the field.

Much of the Crimson offense depends on the prowess of Isadore Zarakow, its brilliant, scintillating left halfback, who practically won the Suffield game by his individual efforts resulting in two of the three touchdowns made. He made runs of 25, 55 and 97 yards in length. He is the most promising broken-field runner Harvard has had in recent years. He is currently playing for Cambridge High and Latin School, later to play with Exeter, has scored 34 points for the freshman team in games of the season.

A. H. Miller, Worcester Academy, last year, playing the other half, is continuing his fine work this year. Miller and Fulbeck C. D. Condy, both weighing over 180 pounds, have not played since the Exeter game, but will probably start against the Tigers. Condy played with Newton High School last year, and played in the Harvard game. He is a line-bucker, although the former is a line-bucker. To supplement the running game Roper has developed a long forward passing attack, based on the unusual passing of Captain Snively. On this play the spread formation is used, making it difficult for the opposition to cover all the eligible receivers.

It is probable that the Harvard game that Princeton will concentrate its running attack against the Harvard game. Both Beattie and Van Gerbig are at their best on off-tackle plays, although the former is a line-bucker. To supplement the running game Roper has developed a long forward passing attack, based on the unusual passing of Captain Snively. On this play the spread formation is used, making it difficult for the opposition to cover all the eligible receivers.

Both guard positions had to be filled from untapped material. In his efforts to bolster up this part of the line, Coach Roper has made change after change without any really satisfactory result. R. G. Hills '26 and A. M. Buckner '24 will start the Harvard game from present indications, but it is conceded here that these are the weak spots of the team. Hills is a splendid athlete, with unusual weight, strength and power. In the past he has shown a serious lack of aggressiveness. However, he has improved considerably in the last two weeks, and it is hoped here that he will make a valuable contribution to the Harvard game. Buckner is a hard-working guard, but he has not the speed and drive of a top-notch player.

For the third consecutive year Coach Roper has made use of a back field to bolster up this part of the line. O. P. Alford '23 and Albert Witter Jr. '22, both former backs, who played center in their senior year. Caldwell's great ability as a defensive halfback a year ago, has been trained to succeed O. P. Alford '23 and Albert Witter Jr. '22, both former backs, who played center in their senior year. Caldwell's great ability as a defensive halfback a year ago, has been trained to succeed O. P. Alford '23 and Albert Witter Jr. '22, both former backs, who played center in their senior year.

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In striking contrast with the scarcity of line men, Princeton has a wealth of good backs. In the games so far Roper has used combinations of approximately equal merit. The one which seems to have a slight edge is made up of J. K. Ewing '24, R. W. Beattie '25 and Howell Van Gerbig '24. Ewing is a line-bucker, and who has started Princeton football followers lately. Although he is a senior he never showed particular ability until about two weeks ago. He has his chance against the Navy, and did some remarkably fine work as the defensive and interference back. The way he backed up the line was so fine that he is almost sure to have the same duty against Harvard and Yale. Beattie won his letter a year ago, when his long run featured the Yale game. He is a very powerful runner, and a fine forward passer. He is the principal ground-gaining hope of the Tigers in their hard game. Van Gerbig is one of the best punters in the east. In fact, it is highly probable that Princeton will play a kicking game, relying on his lofty spirals to outdistance the best efforts of the Yale and Harvard kickers. Van Gerbig also is a good snapper, off-tackle plays and excels at breaking up a forward passing attack of the opponents.

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Legendre is not quite as consistent a punter as Van Gerbig, but at his best he is a phenomenal kicker and forward passer, as well as good ball carrier. The strongest point of the Princeton lineup is at the ends. E. C. Stout '25, a veteran, is the regular at right end, and is considered one of the finest ends Princeton has had in years. K. B. Smith '24 has the call for the other end, largely because he has great ability as a dropkick besides his other qualifications. He is closely pressed for the position by T. W. Drews '25 and S. M. Tillson '26. All are excellent players with plenty of experience.

The Tigers are fairly well equipped with substitutes. On the line W. H. Booth '24 and P. E. Rutan '24 are the probable tackle substitutes. If Rutan gets into form he is almost sure to displace one of the regulars; but he may not be able to play except in the Yale game. At guard Capt. A. B. Snively '24 and J. H. Crago '26 are close to Hills and Buckner. The Princeton captain has been buffeted around so, playing end, halfback and guard at various times, that he is not a regular at any one place, but is sure to be used for part of each game. I. M. Bergen '24 and W. H. Forrest '26 are the center substitutes. In the backfield H. W. Crum '24 and P. E. Rutan '24 are the probable men to go in besides the two backfields mentioned.

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Austria as a Nation Out of 1924 Olympiad

Paris, France, Nov. 7

THE French Olympic Committee received formal notice today that Austria as a nation has decided not to participate in the 1924 games. The Austrian committee gives lack of funds as the official reason.

The Olympic authorities in that country, however, have given entire liberty to the large athletic organizations and clubs to send representatives to Paris, if they are financially able to do so.

It is understood that the real reason behind Austria's failure to accept, as first, because the French failed to invite all the nations engaged in athletics, whether former enemies or allies, and second, because the invitation to Austria was sent through Vienna governmental channels—which the Austrian Olympic Committee appears to resent—and did not reach the committee until too late to permit of adequate preparation, and especially financial organization.

but his absence in two games handicapped the team's progress. This week, however, will help much toward balance on this side of the line. Geoffrey Platt, three years at St. Mark's School, will flank center on the right side. He and Dunn, St. Paul's School, will take care of right end. These starters constitute about the best combination that can be formed with the freshmen, although many others may be given opportunity to play.

Coolidge, substitute halfback, may also relieve on the end positions, along with S. S. Rudman, Andover; B. H. Strong, Winton School; A. B. Smith, Middlesex School; and J. R. Dean, St. Paul's School. All have played for the freshmen before.

There is a dearth of tackle and guard substitutes available. Most likely tackle relief men are R. G. Porter, St. Georges; C. M. Lindner, Medford High School; C. E. Bohlen, St. Paul's; and H. R. Browning, Middlesex. Available spare linemen are J. J. Colby, Browne and Nichols School and Exeter; E. J. Sexton, Boston Latin; J. D. Hitt, Denver High School; J. C. Bickford, Exeter, and R. M. Sedgwick, Groton. Bond and Roman, St. Paul's, are center in line shape, but if the opportunity comes, F. Mills stands "ready to play."

SOUTHERN FOOTBALL SCORES
GEORGIA Tech 7, Alabama Polytechnic 0
20-Oglethorpe 0, 27-Howard 0
0-Michigan 0, 0-Texas 16
0-Yale 40, 0-Tulane 0
0-Tennessee 0, 17-Tulane 0
0-Alabama P. I. 0, 0-Miss. A. & M. 0

ALABAMA P. I. 16, 44-CENTRE 19
0-Clemson 0, 13-Carson-New 0
0-Birmingham 0, 25-Clemson 7
0-Howard 0, 0-Michigan 19
0-West Point 23, 0-Pennsylvania 21
0-C. Bruns 0, 10-Kentucky 0
0-Georgia 0, 0-Georgia Tech 0

VIRGINIA M. I. 35, 6-Georgia Tech 13
6-Quantico 0, 0-Georgia Tech 13
0-Lynchburg 0, 20-Georgia M. I. 7
0-Florida 0, 20-Georgia M. I. 7
27-Roanoke 0, 6-Georgetown 10
0-Norfolk 0, 7-Notre Dame 35
0-Emory & H. 0, 7-Alabama 0

176-ALABAMA 28, 72-VIRGINIA 72
12-Union 0, 0-Purman 13
28-Adelphi 0, 0-Southern Stearn 19
0-Syracuse 0, 22-St. Johns 7
7-Seawanhock 0, 6-Virginia M. I. 35
30-Spruce Hill 0, 26-Trinity 12
0-Georgia Tech 0, 0-Wash. & Lee 7

WEST VIRGINIA 24, 64-N. C. STATE 62
21-W. V. Wesley 7, 6-Roanoke 0
0-Penn State 0, 0-Penn State 0
13-Pittsburgh 7, 7-Southern Stearn 19
31-Marshall 0, 10-Norfolk 0
27-Rutgers 0, 12-Davidson 6

183-TULANE 34, 22-VIRGINIA P. I. 55
20-Southwestern 0, 27-Hamp Sidney 0
28-Miss. Davidson 0, 0-Southern Stearn 19
0-Texas 0, 33-19-Spruce Hill 27
13-Louisiana P. I. 7, 16-Maryland 12
0-Virginia P. I. 0, 13-Arkansas 0
2-Tennessee 13, 21-Clemson 0

53-TEXAS 75, 90-LOUISIANA 40
31-Phillips 0, 0-Natchitoches 0
28-Southwestern 0, 33-19-Spruce Hill 27
33-Tulane 0, 0-Texas A. & M. 28
16-Vanderbilt 0, 13-Arkansas 0
27-Rice 0, 0-Wash. & Lee 7

PLAYERS BREAK EVEN
CLEVELAND, Nov. 7.—An even break was scored here yesterday by Lawrence Cumber, a Cleveland city and Ervin Rudolph of New York. Playing in the United States National Championship won the first, 100 to 31 in 12 innings. Invader won the second, 100 to 34 in 15 innings. Cumber had hit runs of 23 and 29 in the afternoon and evening, but Stoenberger bettered his marks with one of 30 in the evening. The local man had a run of 12 in the first game.

The thoughtful housewife is a liberal user of dairy products. She knows that milk and its products are Nature's most perfect food.

Franklin Co-operative Creamery Ass'n.
Minneapolis, Minn.
DUPONT 2371.—For service call—CHERRY 3332.

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on Checking Accounts
THE MINNESOTA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY
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Manufacturers of
Guaranteed Unadorned Fur-trimmed
For the Home, Lodge, Club or
Public Institution.
Ask your dealer for our product.
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DULUTH, MINNESOTA
YOU can play or work all day in the smart new Queen Quality Tarras Shoes. They restfully support your feet that you can wear high French heels to the party in the evening if you wish. See special demonstration at shoe department.

THE SYMBOL of SILKS PLUS SERVICE
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Mail Orders Filled Promptly

Cravats de Luxe
Pure Silks from the best English, French, Swiss and Italian weavers. Order now for Christmas. Stocks are limited. You would not consider \$4.00 too much to pay for such elegant scarfs. \$2.00 each.

A. B. SIEWERT & COMPANY
Hatters, Hairdressers
Famous for rich and beautiful neckwear since 1859.
304 WEST SUPERIOR STREET, DULUTH, MINN.

ILLINOIS VS. WISCONSIN IN FEATURE "BIG TEN" GAME

These Two Undeclared Teams Meet Saturday in Intercollegiate Conference Football Race

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

W. T. L. F. C.
University of Illinois 3 0 0 1,000
University of Michigan 3 0 0 1,000
University of Minnesota 1 0 0 1,000
University of Wisconsin 1 0 0 1,000
University of Chicago 2 0 0 1,000
Ohio State University 0 0 0 0
Purdue University 0 0 0 0
Northwestern University 0 0 0 0

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Four battles between members of the Intercollegiate Conference next Saturday are headed by the clash of two undefeated teams, University of Illinois and University of Wisconsin, at Urbana. While Wisconsin's record has been marred by a tie, it has yet to taste defeat. Other conference games take University of Iowa, twice defeated, to University of Minnesota, tied but unbeaten, at Minneapolis; Indiana University to University of Chicago, both having been conquered once, and Ohio State University to Purdue University, each having two conference reverses marked against it. University of Michigan, which stands as one of the strongest teams in the circuit, and is yet to have a touchdown scored against it, receives a long-distance visit from the United States Marines. Northwestern University, which has lost its four conference battles, takes on Lake Forest Academy at Evanston.

At Urbana the invading Wisconsin team will have a hard time stopping H. E. Grange '25, the Illinois halfback, whose running defeated Chicago, 7 to 0, last week. While Grange added to his reputation, it became apparent that he is yet to have a touchdown scored against it, receives a long-distance visit from the United States Marines. Northwestern University, which has lost its four conference battles, takes on Lake Forest Academy at Evanston.

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HARVARD CLUB MEN
WIN MOST MATCHESLed by Hyde They Defeat a
Number of Stars in Fall Squash
Tennis Tourney

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Harvard Club members won most of the matches played yesterday in the annual fall tournament of the National Squash Tennis Association, now taking place on the Harvard Club courts. Headed by F. V. Hyde, United States champion in 1921, defeated a number of the prominent players from the other clubs of the association, and even when unsuccessful, made strong attempts, causing close competition.

Hyde had the veteran player of his own club, L. I. Grinnell, for an antagonist, and disposed of him in easy fashion, without being forced to his speediest game. The score was 15-6, 15-7. Murray Taylor came next, disposing of C. M. Bull Jr., the winner of this tourney several years ago, in straight games, though each was won by a narrow margin. The squash star was below his highest form, while Taylor made his best showing for so early in the season, covering court with unusual accuracy, without a trace of his usual wildness. The score was 15-12, 15-12.

F. S. Whitlock had an even greater task to overcome Clyde Martin, Yale Club. Martin took the first game and at 4-14 in the second before the former Class B champion reached his full skill. But the balance of the contest was in his favor, the final score being 15-12, 15-12.

T. R. Coward, Yale Club, another former national champion, had much trouble in disposing of Gerald Henderson, hitherto not classed as a formidable antagonist. Henderson has improved greatly since last season, his weight not being the handicap to speed it was, while his service scored numerous aces, and he handled Coward's service with hard returns that kept the Yale Club expert busy. The score was 15-11, 15-16.

M. M. Phinney, the latest Crimson star, continued his victorious career at the expense of his fellow member of the Harvard Club Class B team, P. E. Stevenson, by a score of 15-7, 15-7. He will next encounter Hewitt Morgan, and the result should show his real strength, as Morgan is rated in the highest ranks of the squash though he competes only occasionally.

The first and most of the second round was completed, though many of the matches went by default, the most notable losses in this way being D. M. Romeiser, Yale Club, and R. C. Rand, Harvard Club. The summary:

NATIONAL FALL SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT—First Round
F. S. Whitlock, Harvard Club, defeated Clyde Martin, Yale Club, 15-12, 15-12.
M. M. Phinney, Harvard Club, defeated P. E. Stevenson, Harvard Club, 15-7, 15-7.

Second Round
Hewitt Morgan, Harvard Club, defeated D. M. Romeiser, Yale Club, by default.
M. M. Phinney, Harvard Club, defeated P. E. Stevenson, Harvard Club, 15-7, 15-7.

G. M. Rushmore, Harvard Club, defeated D. McK. Blodgett, Yale Club, by default.
Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, defeated C. M. Bull Jr., Harvard Club, 15-12, 15-12.
Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, defeated R. C. Rand, Harvard Club, by default.
R. Coward, Yale Club, defeated Gerald Henderson, Harvard Club, 15-11, 15-16.

V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated L. I. Grinnell, Harvard Club, 15-6, 15-7.
R. W. Wolf, Yale Club, defeated E. L. Maxwell, Princeton Club, by default.
E. S. Lloyd, Princeton Club, defeated R. Farrelly, Princeton Club, by default.
Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, defeated S. M. Sperry, Princeton Club, by default.

PARSON PLAYS FINE
GAME AT PINEHURST

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 7.—D. B. Parson of the Youngstown Country Club, who won the qualifying medal with a round of 80 in the opening session of the annual autumn golf tournament at the Pinehurst Country Club Monday, went over the difficult No. 12 course in 73 yesterday in his first round match with F. T. Keating of New York, and won by 4 and 1. Parson went out in 35, including birdie 2 in the third and fourth holes, and came home in 38.

The other survivors in the first eight were J. D. Armstrong of New London, Conn.; H. J. Blue of Aberdeen, N. C., who had a round of 78 in his match with R. D. Cutler of Hartford, and the Rev. T. A. Cheatham of Pittsburgh, who played against F. C. McLean of Massillon, O., in the hardest played contest of the day, and who finally won out at the twentieth hole.

First eight—D. B. Parson, Youngstown, defeated F. T. Keating, Pinehurst, 5 and 4; H. J. Blue, Aberdeen, defeated R. D. Cutler, Hartford, 6 and 5; J. D. Armstrong, Shenandoah, defeated W. A. Julian, Cincinnati, 6 and 4; Rev. T. A. Cheatham, Pittsburgh, defeated F. C. McLean, Massillon, 1 up, 20 holes.

CHECKS MAILED TO
BASEBALL PLAYERS

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 7.—Checks amounting to \$92,195.74 of the World's Series money were mailed last night by Commissioner K. M. Landis to the members of the club which finished second and third in the National and American Baseball Leagues.

The Detroit and Cincinnati clubs, which finished in second place, each received \$27,659.23. Of this amount each Cincinnati player will get \$1078 and members of the Tigers \$1024.40 each.

The third place clubs each will divide \$18,439.13. Of this amount each Pittsburgh player will receive \$735.57 and each Cleveland player \$635.84.

MISS COLLETT AND JONES WIN
NEWTON, Mass., Nov. 7.—(Special)—In a brilliant battle of champions, Miss Collette Collett of Providence, Rhode Island, champion of the United States for 1922, paired with R. E. Jones Jr. of Atlanta, United States open champion, defeated Miss Edith Cummings of Chicago, present women champion, and M. R. Marston of Philadelphia, United States amateur champion, in an 18-hole contest over the Blue Burn Country Club links yesterday by 10 points. The contest was the best individual card by doing the course in 74. This was eight strokes better than the card turned in by Marston. Miss Collett had a better card than Miss Cummings, the former champion turning in 59 as against 61 for the present title holder. Miss Collett and Jones had the best-hand card of 69 as against 78 for their opponents.

TECH TO AWARD
12 CUPS YEARLYAll Students Will Be Permitted
To Compete

In accordance with the general policy of promoting athletics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology among the largest possible number of students rather than for the development of star performers, the Alumni Advisory Council on Athletics at that institution voted last night to establish 12 yearly awards of trophy cups for the most consistent improvement in specified track and field events. Sponsored by Dr. A. W. Rowe '01, secretary of the council, at the proposal of Coach T. J. Conner of the technology track team, the plan provides for the holding of a series of 10 handicap meets in which all students at Technology, whether eligible for varsity competition or not, will be permitted to take part.

Handicaps are to be based on the best previous performance of the contestant, and the record of each in the series of 10 meets will determine the awards. The ratings will be planned to practically eliminate the varsity stars from winning, as the rewards are intended to maintain the interest of men incapable of attaining team positions, and reward them in this way for marked improvement.

Eight of the 12 trophies are for field events and only four for running contests. This Dr. Rowe explained, is because of the particular weakness of the Tech team in these departments which it is hoped the new plan will help to remove by serving as a training school for the varsity. The 12 events are the sprints, 40-220 yards, the distance being varied in each of the 10 tests; middle distance, 300-1320 yards; long distance, one to three miles; hurdles, 45-220 yards; high jump, broad jump, pole vault, javelin throw, discus throw, shotput, hammer throw, and 35-pound weight throw.

COPULOS WINS TWO

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 7.—(Special)—Gustave Copulos, Cleveland, Ohio, formerly represented this city in the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League, defeated Harry Wakefield of this city yesterday in the United States National Championship Three-Cushion Billiard League here by a score of 50 to 49 in 44 innings. It was nip and tuck all day, and anybody's game to the finish. With the score 48-49 in the 43rd inning, a fine shot, as also did Copulos but when Wakefield again missed on the next try, his opponent's victory was a foregone conclusion. Wakefield's high run was 9, and Copulos' 4. In the evening Copulos played a steady scoring game and defeated Wakefield by a score of 50 to 37 in 44 innings. He had a high run of 8, while Wakefield's best run was 5.

POAGE TO LEAD HARRIERS

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 7.—(Special)—R. C. Poage '25 was elected captain of the University of Missouri cross-country team here yesterday. Poage has won a big factor in his team's two victories this year, finishing second in the race against the University of North Carolina, and in third place against the Kansas State Agricultural College team. The other members of the team are: A. Lamar '26, A. O. Pittenger '24, S. L. Vallett '26, C. G. Eddie '26, Elmer Nesbitt '26, and H. A. Trowbridge '24.

RUTGERS ELEVEN DEFEATED

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Rutgers' College hopes for a place among the football elite of 1923 were ended at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The mountaineers of West Virginia University, coached by Dr. C. W. Spess, hope-shifted their way to four touchdowns, and three points following the touchdowns and held G. F. Sanford's red-headed team to a single touchdown and its resultant point. The final score of the game was West Virginia 21, Rutgers 7.

GREENLEAF MAKES CLEAN SWEEP

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—(Special)—Two more games, making a clean sweep of four, were captured by E. R. Greenleaf of Philadelphia, title defender, from Andrew St. Jean of this city in the United States National Championship Pocket-Billiard League here yesterday. Scores of 96 and 67 were allowed the local contender, who won the 17 and 12 innings. Greenleaf had high runs of 55 and 23 as compared with St. Jean's 17 and 18.

WESTON AND KEOGH DIVIDE

WESTON, Nov. 7.—(Special)—Charles Weston of Lorain, O., divided a pair of games with Jerome Keogh of this city in the United States National Championship Pocket-Billiard League here yesterday. The local defender opened with a victory, 100 to 80 in 40 innings. He had a high run of 24 to the visitor's 14. Weston captured the second, 100 to 94, in 39 innings. The winner had a high run of 38, 10 to 17 for the loser.

BATTLE FOR FIRST PLACE

DETROIT, Nov. 7.—(Special)—By breaking even here yesterday, Otto Reisselt of Philadelphia and R. L. Cannefax of Detroit remain tied for first place in the United States National Championship Three-Cushion Billiard League race. Reisselt took the first game in 77 innings, 90 to 48 with high runs of 4 for each. Cannefax won the second battle, 50 to 43, in 64 innings, high runs being 5 each.

FOURTEEN TEAMS IN "BIG TEN" RUN

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 7.—Every university in the Intercollegiate Conference, with the exception of Northwestern, has entered a team in the "Big Ten" championship cross-country run, to be held at Columbus, O., Nov. 24. It was announced last night, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa State, Michigan Argles and Ohio Wesleyan also have entered teams, bringing the entry up to 14.

HAGEN AND KIRKWOOD WIN

MAPLEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 7.—W. C. Hagen and J. H. Kirkwood defeated L. D. Travers and W. M. Reckle, runner-up in the New Jersey state championship, 3 and 2 in an exhibition 36-hole golf match on the links of the Maplewood Country Club yesterday.

DINNER TO LEE FOHL

A dinner for the purpose of introducing Lee Fohl, new manager of the Boston American League Baseball Club, was given at the Parker House today by J. A. R. Quinn, president of the club. Men prominent in baseball in Boston attended.

NEW ENGLAND COKE

is a clean fuel, low in ash, nothing worth sifting.
is graded into sizes suitable for your range or heater.
responds perfectly to draft control, and does not injure firepots or grates.

NUT—FURNACE—EGG

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111 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

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Send for Prices

LATIN-AMERICAN
COUNTRIES PLAN
BETTER FINANCESSections of Commission Headed
by Herbert Hoover Will
Work for Sound Basis

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—To assist the Latin-American countries in getting on a sound financial and commercial basis, Herbert Hoover, chairman of the Inter-American High Commission, has been asked to issue a call for a plenary meeting of the 21 sections of the commission for a general discussion of the various commercial and financial problems.

The exchange situation in a number of the American republics, upset as a result of the World War, has never been able to regain its balance; and the commission is now making an effort to aid in this direction. In the opinion of officials here this work is beginning to bear fruit; the Latin-American nations have recognized the theories which must be followed in restoring normal financial and economic conditions in their respective countries, and are trying to put them into effect.

A report on this subject which has just been placed before Secretary Hoover says that Brazil, one of the most important South American nations, and one in which the problem of depression of currency has been most acute, has entered upon a policy of drastic reform in the manner proposed by the United States Subcommittee on Exchange and Banking of the Commission.

Chile, also, the report says, is trying to establish a central bank of the State under a directorate similar to the governing board of the federal reserve system of the United States. The report of the Exchange and Banking Committee referred to states in part:

"The countries possessing in fact gold currency will not be seriously affected by adverse exchange conditions and those countries possessing paper currency (inconvertible either in fact or law) cannot expect to restore the exchange value of their currency unless they restore convertibility, or set up some effective substitute, such as the gold basis standard." This, it was said, requires "a strict balancing of budgets and the abolition of any financial schemes based on excessive issues of currency."

LONDON STOCK
MARKET RATHER
HEAVY TODAY

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Investment issues were heavy on the stock exchange here today on account of the reparations insurance and selling of securities by railway companies, and a general feeling of financial betterment. Budgets and finance issues also were in supply. Kaffirs were in demand, due to the fact that gold sent to a new high for the year. Oils were irregular. French loans were flabby.

The industrial list on the whole rallied after early heaviness. Cement issues were strong exceptions. With trading slow.
Rio Tinto was 31½; Hudson's Bay 5½.

MAUPOME DEFEATS LEAN

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 7.—P. E. Maupome of this city, captured two games from Jess Lean of Cleveland here yesterday in the United States National Championship Three-Cushion Billiard League. The first went to Maupome, 50 to 38, in 44 innings, the high runs being 6 and 3 for winner and loser. Lean lost the second, 50 to 38, in 44 innings, high runs being 7 for the winner, 4 for the loser.

NEW ROWING DEVICE AT HARVARD

A rowing device, called the "Harvard Individual", is now being constructed for Harvard University at the Weld Boat House. It is a large 25-foot in length and six feet wide which has a seating capacity for 16 men, eight to a side, with a passage between the two sides which the coaches may pass for instruction. It will probably be used next spring.

NATALIE CAPTURES TWO

GARY, Ind., Nov. 7.—(Special)—Pasquale Natalie of this city captured two games from James Matur of Brooklyn here yesterday in the United States National Championship Pocket-Billiard League. The scores were 100 to 58 and 100 to 57. The high runs were 25 for the winner and 24 for the loser in the first game, and 21 and 6 respectively in the second.

"Heat Assured—
Fuel Oil In Use"

Many apartment house advertisements start with this reassuring caption—and end with desirable tenants secured. Let us tell you how to change your heating plant to burn fuel oil—easily, efficiently, economically.

For complete information send for Booklet M

PETROLEUM
HEAT AND POWER
COMPANY

100 Boylston Street—Boston

Isolated accomplishments are not performance standards. A delivery truck may do 200,000 miles on "fine, level roads with ordinary load. Another truck, laboring with heaping load out of a gravel pit many times a day, or snaking its way over cobblestone streets hauling massive steel girders, may deliver equal truck value long before its actual mileage reaches even 25,000 miles.

But White Trucks—all models—have built up mileages in multiples of 100,000, in all lines of work, under

all conditions of road, load and climate. White Trucks go everywhere—over mountains, through uncut timberlands, through deep snow, over rut-torn or trackless oil fields, through deep sand or clinging mud, in the heat of the tropics or the sub-zero of the frozen North.

There are 2,362 White Trucks of all models recorded in the list of owners whose Whites have run 100,000 miles, 200,000 miles, 300,000 miles and more. This list, published annually, appeared in The Saturday Evening Post November 3rd. There are many additional Whites, not listed, with equal mileages, of which we have no accurate record. The list of owners contains names you know.

Write the address below and we will send you the list. No other truck manufacturer has ever approached such convincing proof of sustained, continuous transportation.

THE WHITE COMPANY
BOSTON BRANCH: 930 COMMONWEALTH AVE.

White Trucks, as far back as 1917, had made 100,000 miles a standard of measure for motor truck performance. Hundreds of those veterans have since run on to 200,000 miles, then 300,000 miles—some even more than 500,000 miles. And other hundreds of later White Trucks each year pass the 100,000-mile mark.

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TELEPHONE DRAWS
DOWN ITS CASHNew Bond Receipts Will Replenish
Total to \$161,000,000

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company had \$66,088,495 of cash and temporary cash investments on Sept. 30, last. This compares with \$69,131,568 on March 31, last, and with \$119,639,314 on Dec. 31, 1922. In other words, cash has been drawn down \$53,581,819 in nine months.

The company, in its capacity as a financing agency for the Bell system, used this money, together with proceeds of additional capital stock, largely in making advances to associated companies, for which the parent company takes their stocks, bonds and notes.

Comparison of balance sheets as of Sept. 30 this year with Dec. 31, last year, shows an increase of more than \$97,000,000 in securities of associated companies held by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Assuming that American Telephone realizes about \$85,000,000 from the present long-term financing, its cash and hand will be increased to \$161,000,000, of which a portion will be earmarked sufficient to pay off the Feb. 1 note maturity. This note issue was originally \$40,000,000, but in accordance with the usual practice the company has purchased some of these notes in the open market, and the amount outstanding on Sept. 30 was only \$38,183,500.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Quoted by Stone & Webster

Abington & Rockland, cap.	125
Boston Edison Co. pf.	82
Boston Edison Co. pf.	125
Blackstone Val. Elec. Co. pf.	97½
do com (par \$50)	72
do com (par \$50)	74
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NATIONAL BANKS
RESOURCES GAIN

Resources of all national banks Sept. 14, according to a report of the comptroller, were \$21,712,876,000, an increase of \$786,777,000 over Sept. 15, 1922, and of \$201,110,000 over June 30 this year.

Loans and discounts aggregated \$11,954,556,000, an increase of \$10,885,000 since June 30. Demand deposits declined \$47,416,000, while time deposits increased \$109,207,000.

Holdings of Government obligations decreased \$91,084,000 since June 30, but gained \$200,270,000 over Sept. 15, 1922. Corporate securities at \$2,398,304,000 increased \$22,447,000 since June 30 and

WOOL MARKET IS IN FUNDAMENTALLY STRONG POSITION

Improvement Noted in Medium
Wools—Worsted Goods Less
Active—Prices Abroad Up

The market for wool still is substantial in its activity, so far as the United States is concerned, but there are some signs of a little more light breaking through the clouds which have overshadowed the market for some months past, and it would appear that slowly the market is righting itself.

Manufacturers, although they may not be interested in the wool market at the moment, are frank to concede the fundamentally strong position of wool to-day, especially when considered from the world-wide point of view.

Manifestly, the disparity between the domestic and the foreign markets cannot continue indefinitely, and with no prospects at the moment that the foreign market will decline, the sentiment in this market seems to be growing better.

The improvement, however, is confined more especially to the medium to low wools, and especially to the medium descriptions, while the finer descriptions still are neglected and seem likely to remain more or less in eclipse for the remainder of the calendar year.

Goods Market a Weak Link

In this country the weak link in the chain continues to be the goods market, and more especially the worsted end of the business. Latterly women's wear lines have become less active, but woolen goods have been fairly steady, and knit goods have had a very good run.

The goods market, however, presents some strange anomalies, for the retail trade and the wholesalers today seem to have no large surplus of stocks in hand, having operated cautiously for some time, evidently being thoroughly convinced that the market for cloth and clothing was due to take a fall.

Thus far there has been little decline in the prices of goods, although now and then some of the jobbers, especially in New York, evidently are being cutting prices more or less.

This action, however, does not appear to have been sufficiently widespread to cause any general decline in clothing prices, and the replacement costs among the wholesale clothiers are even higher than they were, notably on certain overcoats.

Baying Goes on Steadily

When one considers the situation at the mills, he is impressed with two things, especially, one of which is the fact that consumption has continued at a fairly steady and voluminous rate, in spite of the tapering off which has been in evidence for some time. Government reports on wool consumption for September indicate a total consumption including the unreported consumption, of around 50,000 pounds in condition purchased. This rate has been reduced in the meantime, undoubtedly, but the American Woolen Company, which is the largest consumer, has not yet reported its figures.

William M. Wood, president of the company, is running at 83 per cent of capacity.

The second factor of interest is that the mills have been cutting into their reserve stocks very generally, and not infrequently the indifference of a buyer to a lot prior to his purchase of it, and his intense eagerness, after he secures it, to get immediate shipment (sometimes, indeed, by express), stand out in sharp contrast.

Viewed statistically, the market for wool seems decidedly strong, and, regarding the foreign markets, the position of wool here certainly might well be called sound.

Foreign Prices Hold Well

As for the foreign markets, the sales this week have been going on at a steady pace, in London, where the Continent continues to be the big buyer of the fine wools and of England of the medium to low crossbred descriptions. Values on all descriptions keep very steady, although the Cape wools shipped hence for sale at London appear to have received more or less of a black eye and have been for the most part passed in.

At the sales in Sydney this week, prices have been easily maintained. America is beginning to show a little interest in Australia, on the low-price side of the market, and bought some wool at Perth, western Australia, last week on the basis of \$1.11@1.12 for good combing 64s.

In Sydney there is a fair selection this week and prices are being steadily upheld, on the basis, clean landed, taking exchange at \$4.50 of \$1.13@1.15, in bond. Boston, while topmaking wools are bringing about 5 cents a pound less, are holding at the River Plate and Cape markets indicate no lessening in the strength of those markets, although at the River Plate the market is still offering comparatively little early wool, in consequence of the delay in shipping due to heavy rains and continued cold weather.

Offerings of wool to this market for December delivery, however, with prices usually 2@5c a pound, in the grease, above the parity of this market. What offerings are made of the new wools are taken quickly by the Continent at the prices asked.

Medium Wools Favored

The secondary markets of Europe are also very buoyant, Bradford having made a further general advance in the asking price of tops of a half-penny a pound. The sale of East India wools in Liverpool last week resulted in an advance of 3/4 to 5 per cent on the better types, such as Jorlas, Vianeres and Kandahar, while the medium wools were up 7 1/2 to 10 per cent over the closing rates of the previous sales.

Medium wools have been most favored in the trading of the last week, two or three of the domestic mills showing a desire to own a fair weight of these wools, one large mill, it is understood, having taken some quarter-blood territory wool at \$2.63c, clean basis, possibly up to 85 cents for some wool and in the range of \$1.05 for good to choice three-eighths territory. Further sales of quarter and three-eighths bright wools are reported at about 80 cents clean for the lower and \$1 clean basis for the higher grade.

Low Scoured Wools

There has been more speculative buying of medium to low scoured wools on the street this week, also, than for some time.

Medium scoured wools have been sold all the way from 50 to 85 cents, the latter being for scoured eastern E. lambs. Some western E. also are reported, sold at as high as 78 cents for a choice lot.

There has been a steady demand for the South American low scoured and carbonized wools of 4s and 5s quality at around 60 cents.

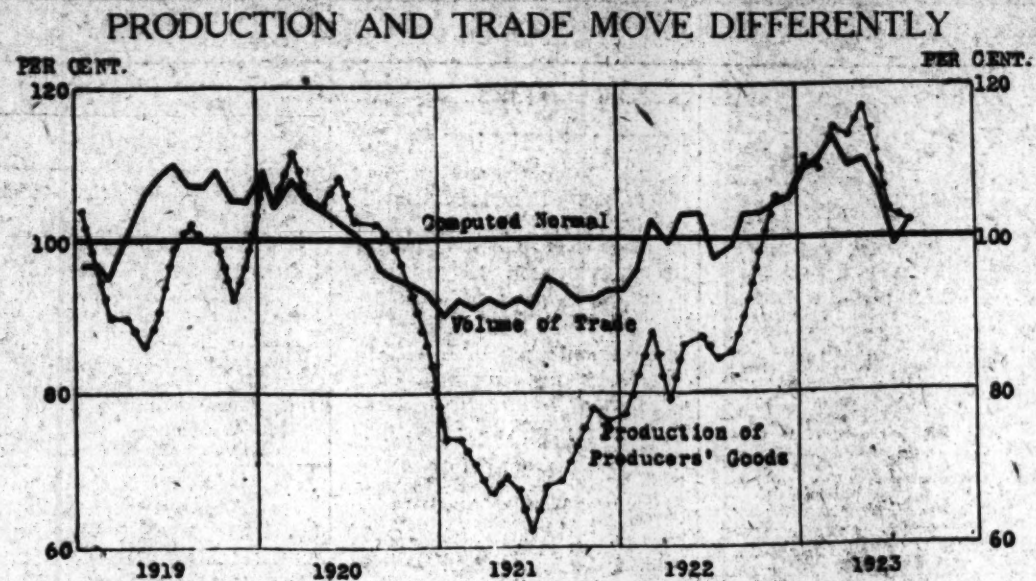
Quarter-blood wools at 50 to 55 cents have been in good demand and three-eighths at 60@65c.

Some limited business in fine Australian combing of 64-70s quality is reported at \$1.17, clean basis. Fine domestic wools have been slow of sale, but hardly changed in price.

Italian combing of 64-70s quality is reported at \$1.17, clean basis. Fine domestic wools have been slow of sale, but hardly changed in price.

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Fluctuations in the volume of trade and in the production of producers' goods from 1919 to date are indicated in the accompanying chart, which has been prepared by the reports department of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

It will be noted that the volume of trade shows considerably less variation from normal during the recession movements of business than is shown by production of producers' goods. This bears out the statement of economists that the lines of industry furthest removed from the consumer are the ones which are most sharply affected by economic changes.

The chart also indicates that changes in the volume of trade usually precede by some months corresponding changes in the volume of production. The high points reached by each curve in 1920, the low points reached in 1921, and the high points reached in 1922.

It will be noted that the curve of the volume of trade corresponds closely with movements of prices of stocks. The high point for each, for example, was reached in March of this year, whereas production continued its upward trend till midsummer. Fluctuations in stock prices appear, therefore, not to precede business changes, but changes in production.

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URGENT NEEDS OF JAPAN FOR RECONSTRUCTION

Lumber, Steel, Cotton and Silk
Mill Machinery, Glass and
Chemicals Required

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A forecast of some of the things which will be needed in Japan for the work of reconstruction after the earthquake appears in the current number of the Board of Trade Journal under the name of Sir Edward Crowe, C.M.G., Commercial Counselor at the British Consulate-General, Yokohama.

Sir Edward regards the principal need as lumber, which, he says, will be purchased chiefly from the United States, Canada, and Siberia. Large quantities of galvanized sheet, steel, and iron bars and angles, wire, telephone and telegraph instruments will also be required, in addition to rolling stock—chiefly for the tramways.

Other requirements will be cotton machinery to the extent of at least 500,000 spindles, artificial silk-making machinery, textiles, both wool and cotton, paper and printing ink, especially of the kind used in the production of school books, steel pens, pencils and probably cutlery and photographic material.

The largest bottle factories in Japan were in the line devastated by the earthquake, and until these can be reconstructed, a considerable quantity of bottles may be required. Sheet and plate glass for the windows of new buildings will also be required, as well as perhaps, as steel window frames. Sir Edward thinks most of the windows in the reconstructed areas will be of a small type, and that these will be sturdier than the larger ones. Permanent new buildings will probably be erected of fire-proof material wherever possible.

Heavy chemicals for glass and paper making and large quantities of light chemicals are certain to be wanted. Road-making materials, including steam rollers, harbor appliances, such as cranes and transporters, are also essential for the work of rebuilding the trade facilities of the country.

100-POINT RISE IN COTTON DUE TO BIG VOLUME OF BUYING

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—A heavy accumulation of buying orders over the holiday, inspired by the big advance in prices of the New Orleans and Liverpool exchanges yesterday, resulted in an advance of about 100 points in the local cotton market at today's opening.

December contracts sold at 33.75 cents a pound, and January at 33.48 cents, both establishing new high levels for the season.

At the highest of the morning, December contracts touched 33.95 and January 33.63, representing 110 to 120 points net advance. Reactions of 20 to 25 points from these levels occurred at noon on large sales by earlier buyers and the market became somewhat quieter.

EVERY BAD EGG IN DENMARK HAS TO BE "MADE GOOD"

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Ever since 1890, says The European Commercial, Mr. Frederick Moller has been agitating in Denmark for better and cleaner eggs. All over the country he has organized places for the collection of eggs destined for export, and has established a simple system of control by which it is possible to trace every single egg back to the producer.

Each egg is marked with the number of the producer and that of the place of collection, and a bad egg sent back to Denmark results in a fine for the producer, if this is his first offense, and exclusion from export in the case of repetition.

WYOMING'S OIL FUNDS DISTRIBUTED

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 7 (Special).—Federal oil royalty and state land income funds totaling \$1,533,539, which is more than \$25 for each child of school age in the State, have just been apportioned among the counties of Wyoming in the semiannual distribution of school funds.

The schools' share of the federal royalty fund was \$1,210,803, and of the state land fund \$322,736.

AUCTION SALES OF SECURITIES

Wise, Hobbs & Arnold of Boston sold the following-named securities at auction today:

61 Fidelity Trust (Boston) cit of deposit for lot 1.
1 Ludlow Mfg. Assn. 141N, unchanged.
5 American Glue Co. 41, up 1/2.
50 Peerless Insul. Wire & Cable Co. 1-10 do lot ptd 12.
5 Eastern Texas Elec. Co. 108 1/2, up 1/4.
10 Library Bureau Co. 85 1/2, up 5/8.
18 Nat. Mfg. Co. 25 1/2, unchanged.
1-3 General Elec. special 20, unchanged.
25 Charlestown Gas & Elec. 147 1/2, up 1/2.
45 American Brick ptd 23 1/2, off 1/4.

R. L. Day & Co. of Boston sold the following securities at auction today:

5 Mass Cotton Mills (ex-dividend), 149.
18 Nat. Mfg. Co. 25 1/2, unchanged.
99 East Taunton St. Ry. for lot 105.
20 Pittsburg-Leominster St. Ry. 27.
2 Harvard-Walkefield, 119 1/2, up 1/4.
5 Charlestown Gas & Elec. 147 1/2, up 1/4.
3 Boston Wharf, 108, up 3/4.
24 Mass Bonding Ins. Co. 17 1/2, off 1/4.
3 Walter Baker Co. Ltd. 131-132 1/2, up 1/4.
100 Utah Cons. Mining, 85c.
18 Nat. Mfg. Co. 25 1/2, unchanged.
15 Unit Mutual Finance Corp. 50.
20 Vinal Haven Lk. & Pwr. 1 1/2.
100 Draper Corp. 155, off 1/4.
20 Willys Corp. 8 1/2 cum lot ptd cit dep for lot 1.

34 Ann Glue Co. 41 1/2, off 1/4.
11 Rorden Pulp & Paper Mfg. 76.
10 Walter M. Lowrey Co. 3 1/2, off 1/4.
1 Boston Athenaeum, 60 1/2, up 1/4.
31 Lawrence Gas, 132, up 1/4.
30 Northwestern Leash Co. ptd for lot 5.
12 Essex Co. 186, up 3/4.
5 Viscoloid Co. ptd 108 1/2, up 1/4.

Texas Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Nov. 20.

The Central Railroad of New England, controlled by the New Haven, has declared a dividend of 2 per cent on the common, and 3 per cent on the preferred, both payable Nov. 15.

Harbison-Walker Refractories declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

Timken Roller Bearing Company declared an extra dividend of 25 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, both payable Dec. 5 to stock of record Nov. 20.

An extra dividend of the same amount was declared by the company, payable Nov. 25 to stock of record Nov. 20.

Homestead Mining Company declared the regular monthly dividend of 50 cents, payable Nov. 25 to stock of record Nov. 20.

PARIS STORE DOES WELL

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Paris' most famous department store, Au Bon Marche, reports net profits for distribution among shareholders for the year ended July 31 last at 14,312,000 francs, compared with 10,514,000 for the preceding year. The working capital exceeds 100,000,000 francs for actual capital of 60,000,000 francs, which is also exceeded by reserves.

COTTON BOARD SEAT SOLD

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The New York Cotton Exchange membership of N. J. Carpenter has been sold to Frank G. Brown for a consideration of \$30,000, an increase of \$2,000 over the last previous sale.

SMART RECOVERY IN STOCK MARKET SINCE RECENT LOW

General Electric Shows Rise of
14 1/2 Points—Chesapeake
Has Big Advance

The stock market has enjoyed quite a smart recovery from the recent low point. On Oct. 27 the industrial average had fallen to 85.78—a loss of almost 20 points from the March 29 high of 105.48. In the seven trading days since Oct. 27 the advance has been 3.60 points. In the same period the rail average has recovered 2.33 points.

From the recent low General Electric has rallied 14 1/2 to 185 or within 45 of the year's high of 190. Marine preferred has also been a noteworthy feature, recovering 10 1/2 to 35 1/2; American Woolen and Studebaker have regained 8 1/2 and 8 3/4, respectively.

In the rail department Chesapeake & Ohio has been the star performer, with a come-back of 8 1/2 to 78 1/2. Its 1923 high is 77. Great Northern preferred has advanced well, with a rally of 56 1/2 from its recent low of 120 1/2.

Conspicuous among the features in both the industrial and railroad groups have been the following:

INDUSTRIALS	Month	Recent day's	Net
American Can	Nov.	89 1/2	8 1/2
Amer. H. & L. p.	Nov.	28 1/2	6 1/2
Amer. Woolen	Nov.	35 1/2	8 1/2
Amer. Sugar	Nov.	48 1/2	5 1/2
Baldwin	Nov.	113 1/2	12 1/2
Beth Steel	Nov.	46 1/2	4 1/2
Corn Prod.	Nov.	122 1/2	12 1/2
Du Pont	Nov.	124 1/2	12 1/2
General Electric	Nov.	185 1/2	14 1/2
Inter Harvester	Nov.	68 1/2	7 1/2
Int. M. M. p.	Nov.	24 1/2	3 1/2
MacK Trucks	Nov.	7 1/2	7 1/2
Pan. P. & W.	Nov.	51 1/2	5 1/2
Studebaker	Nov.	84 1/2	10 1/2
U. S. Ind. Alcoh.	Nov.	62 1/2	6 1/2
U. S. Steel	Nov.	86 1/2	8 1/2
Western Union	Nov.	104 1/2	11 1/2

RAILS	Month	Recent day's	Net
Atchafalpa	Nov.	94 1/2	9 1/2
Balt. & Ohio	Nov.	55 1/2	5 1/2
Ches. & Ohio	Nov.	78 1/2	8 1/2
C. & St. Paul p.	Nov.	21 1/2	2 1/2
Erie Ind. p.	Nov.	20 1/2	2 1/2
Great Northern p.	Nov.	50 1/2	5 1/2
Mo. Pacific p.	Nov.	32 1/2	3 1/2
New York Cent.	Nov.	90 1/2	9 1/2
North Pacific	Nov.	48 1/2	4 1/2
Pitts. & W. Va.	Nov.	38 1/2	3 1/2
Reading	Nov.	72 1/2	7 1/2
Southern Railway	Nov.	84 1/2	8 1/2
Southern Railway	Nov.	32 1/2	3 1/2
Union Pacific	Nov.	127 1/2	12 1/2
Wabash A.	Nov.	29 1/2	2 1/2

DUTCH EAST INDIES LOAN IN NEW YORK

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Amsterdam expects the pending \$25,000,000 Dutch East Indies 5 1/2 per cent loan will be issued in New York at 88.

It is understood that New York bankers and Amsterdam are in constant communication on financing the loan. An issue of \$25,000,000 Dutch East Indies 5 1/2 per cent 30-year bonds was brought out in the New York market in February last, at 88, yielding about 6.37 per cent. In January 1923 \$5,000,000 6 per cent 40-year bonds were floated in London at 98, yielding about 6.12 per cent.

BANK BUILDING MORTGAGE PLACED

Hughes & Hammond of New York have placed the first mortgage for \$2,500,000 for a term of years on the new Commonwealth-Atlantic Bank Building in Post Office Square, Boston. This property is owned by the Post Office Square Company.

The bank will occupy the ground floor, basement and second floor. Poole & Seabury of Boston were associated with the New York brokers in the transaction.

Public Utility Earnings

GENERAL GAS & ELECTRIC (Subsidiaries)

Month	1922	1923
September	\$1,206,740	\$1,140,289
Operating	322,735	246,989

NORTHERN STATES POWER

Month	1922	1923
Year ended Sept. 30	\$1,487,519	\$1,581,429
Gross	7,787,733	6,942,760
Net	2,163,102	1,665,726

OKLAHOMA GAS & ELECTRIC

Month	1922	1923
Year ended Sept. 30	\$6,748,479	\$6,558,167
Gross	11,416,535	10,539,267
Net	3,068,651	2,507,802

LOUISVILLE GAS & ELECTRIC

Month	1922	1923
Year ended Sept. 30	\$6,748,479	\$6,558,167
Gross	11,416,535	10,539,267
Net	3,068,651	2,507,802

SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC

Month	1922	1923
Year ended Sept. 30	\$3,722,444	\$3,812,398
Gross	1,447,907	1,227,905
Net	1,447,907	1,227,905

KANSAS LIGHT & POWER

Month	1922	1923
September	\$136,824	\$135,935
Net	87,701	82,540
Surplus	11,100	25,511
Gross—12 months	1,416,535	1,322,648
Net	588,221	485,200
Surplus	321,567	292,207
Pref. div.	128,567	112,143
Balance	198,000	146,164

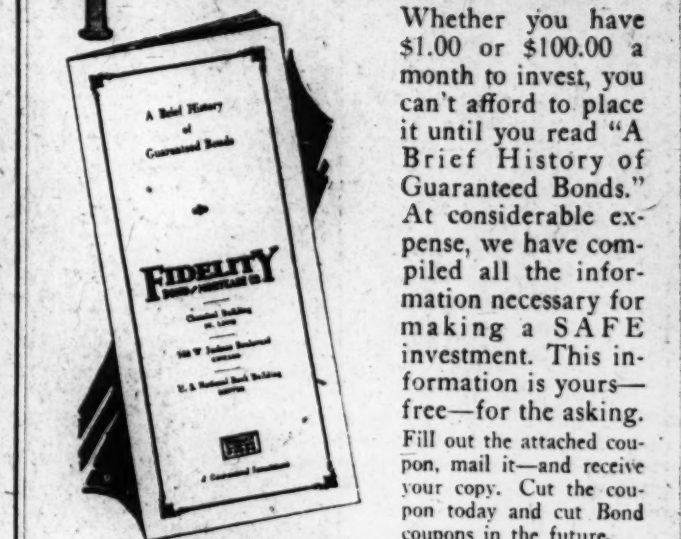
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New Amendments to Inheritance Tax Law

The new amendments to the MASSACHUSETTS INHERITANCE TAX LAW, effective August 10, 1922, materially change certain provisions of the Statute.

A new edition of our booklet, "The Operation of the Massachusetts Inheritance Tax Laws," containing these amendments and the revised rulings of the Inheritance Tax Department, will be sent to you upon request.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Lady Paget's Memoirs

Embassies of Other Days and Further Recollections

By Walburga Lady Paget. London: George H. Doran Company, 122.

“Embassies of Other Days and Further Recollections,” by Walburga Lady Paget, were compiled in Vienna during the years 1883 to 1893 and are now published as a single volume. The author, who was a member of the Austrian nobility, has written “no attempt having been made to bring them up to date.” Lady Paget’s original idea was to leave these memoirs to her grandchildren, so that they should know “something of the atmosphere” in which their author had lived. Her decision to publish them, however, was a fortunate one, since her recollections are of the utmost value to those who wish to study the history of nineteenth century Europe in its more detailed and intimate aspects.

The author, unlike the great majority of those who compile memoirs, has contrived, probably by accident, to be convincing. Most memoirs read like fiction or, still worse, like journalism, and generally appear to contain a good deal more than merely what their authors remember; but Lady Paget’s memoirs have the true historic ring. She compels the reader back into the past. She takes him to the courts and palaces of bygone days, where kings and princes, chancellors and ambassadors pass in review before him. Her intimate connection with the English and German royal houses, in the days when Europe was still governed by its princes, gave her an insight into the intrigues of European politics granted only to a few. In writing her chronicle, she has made the fullest use of her opportunities and the story loses nothing by the unvarnished simplicity with which it is told. Her capacity, more-

over, for recording in vivid detail the minutiae of the daily life of long ago—the manners, customs and dress of the different periods—so far from being tedious, serves only to enhance the reality and restore the very atmosphere of former days.

Lady Paget was German by birth, but, even before she married Lord Augustus Paget, she had strong English sympathies and numerous friends in England. At an early age she became a lady-in-waiting to Queen Victoria’s daughter, and remained with her in Berlin for two years after the marriage of the Princess Royal with Prince Frederick William. She thus came into contact with the leading Prussian royalties of the sixties and, as described, not without a touch of humorous irony, the puppet-like behavior of this now extinct species.

The greater part of the memoirs, as may be gathered from the title of the book, is concerned with the social and political life of the various capitals in which Lord Augustus Paget served as ambassador and there are also numerous accounts of visits to country houses in England.

Lady Paget has made no attempt to conceal her political sentiments, though she naïvely apologizes in her introduction for her uncompromising Liberalism. Her criticism of Mr. Gladstone, who appears to have been a bete noire in the circle in which the Pagets moved, is quite unmeasured, but amusing and generally to the point.

The whole book throws into strong relief the contrast which exists in social thought and habit between the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and is a powerful reminder of the extent of the revolution which the last 50 years have effected in the life of Europe.

The Cruise of the Caltha

Blue Water

A sketch map at the end of the book “Blue Water” shows the voyage of the Caltha, Mr. Hildebrand’s brand, navigator of the ship and chronicler of the voyage, from the banks of Clyde to the isles of Greece, with a dotted line to indicate the overland trip of the travelers to Constantinople, and then back to Marseilles. Mr. Hildebrand was also artist and photographer; his black and white sketches and excellent photographs illustrate a book by a yachtsman that yachtsmen probably will read with especial enjoyment, but that will have its charm also for other readers who, as it were, may cruise vicariously as passengers, enjoy the experience, and be content to know the Caltha as a “strong and able little ship,” without much thought of such details as that “she was of nineteen tons, Thames Measure, and fourteen and forty-seven hundredths tons Registry, fifty-four feet long on the deck, forty-seven on the water-line, ten feet beam, and seven feet six inches draught of water.”

As seafaring goes, this was a small ship to venture across the Bay of Biscay, and Mr. Hildebrand must needs take an intensive course in navigation at Liverpool. “At 4 p. m. on Feb. 11, a ship in latitude 36 S. . . . So the problem would begin. And my mind would wander off to thirty-six South, picturing the sea, and the ship in the midst of it, and the man who sat in the cabin, sucking his pencil, trying not to make mistakes in arithmetic. He must have had fair success, since his ship reached port—and the answer to his problem is given in the back of the book. To get away to sea, I was possessed by a longing for it, a hope of it, greater than I had known in all my life; I was tired of the rain and the smoke and the dull gray sky; I wanted to get south into the blue water.” The yachtsman more than the vicarious passenger will feel that enthusiasm; but the author has a capability for word pictures that may readily please both.

One cannot adequately epitomize “Blue Water,” happily the author, in a sense, epitomizes it in his thoughts at the end. The Caltha, purchased for the cruise, had been sold again. “I tried to think what it would be like to travel on a ticket. . . . I wondered if life at home was still going on—as before or differently. I thought of the silhouette of Notre Dame de la Garde against the dawn, that morning which seemed so long ago, when we came into the Vieux Port. I thought of that dark night inside the Hyères islands. . . . I thought of the long road up the west coast of Italy, and the calms in the Ionian Sea, and the Corinthian Jinx. . . . I thought of the sunrise behind the Rock, and the crossing of the Bay, and that golden morning in Penzance. . . . I thought of that evening when I sat on the sawhorse in the garret, when Pat came in and said he wanted to go on a cruise.” A very abbreviated and broken quotation, yet it may serve to indicate something of the cruise of the Caltha and the manner in which it is here set down in a book.

R. B.

Princes of Wales

THE most democratic peoples are said to be the most strongly attracted to Royalty. If this is so, “Princes of Wales,” by E. Maynard Bridges (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.) should appeal to readers in this democratic age. It gives a series of readable and interesting biographical sketches of 19 princes of Wales. Some of them are

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the earth may be, though their ships crowd one another on the ocean routes and their wireless signals web the world. Without a mutual understanding of national mentality and motives, it is premature to say much about international fellowship.

One preliminary is to know ourselves or, in the national sense, ourselves; and to that end the book seems helpful. Our attitude toward literature is clearly stated, as Professor Perry sees it, who remarks pointedly that “the real influence and standing of a man of letters in any American community is negligible.” Perhaps not altogether negligible in Professor Perry’s own community; but, as we have regretfully to admit, negligible in most.

The included papers are noteworthy, both for matter and manner; and, the last essay, “Literary Criticism in American Periodicals,” touches a note of optimism in the belief that a “sense of responsibility to the public is raising the whole level of the American press.”

An Anthology of Laughs

An Outline of Humor

It was bound to come; fashion has its lines, and literature now has its outlines. And the rule, in each case, of these domains, seems to be to get as much as possible into as little as possible. It is the age of the mignon in parvo. It outlines of history, letters and art, why not of humor? There is something serious and humorous about literary and artistic outlines: one is so apt to take the façade for the whole building, the covers for the contents. But humor? One has his laugh at the compiler from the start. It is inherent in the material. For the compiler, however, the task is by no means laughable. She has to turn from the crux of her latest mystery tale—and if she has a broad funny bone, she has laughed more than a little at them as she wrote—to go sniffing in dusty archives for echoes of the laughter that shook the sides of our ancestors.

For one thing, at least, the reader should be much in the compiler’s debt; she has had the good sense to banish all suggestion of textbook solemnity. This extends even to the typography. Again, she puts on no forbidding cap and gown. She reports her ransacking adventures simply, unpedantically. She introduces the various periods and the various authors with a few pertinent, helpful observations. At times, as, for example, with Aristophanes, she carries this conciseness to the point, as much of the fun in these excerpts is lost without a fuller knowledge of plot and purpose.

“An outline,” writes Miss Wells in her short foreword, “is at best an irregular proposition, and the outline must follow his irregular path as best he may. But one thing is imperative, the outline must be conscientious. He must weigh to the best of his knowledge and belief the claims of inclusion that his opportunities present. He must pick and choose with all the discernment of which he is capable and while following his best principles of taste he must sink his personal preferences in his regard for his outline as a whole.” A serious business, you see, this making a universal anthology of laughs.

It is laughter, according to Aristotle, that distinguishes man from animal. One might go further and say that the kinds of laughter distinguish men from other men. One of the curiosities of the outline of humor is the comparison which one may tentatively make between those things that different nations consider as laughable. First of all, however, this is a book to laugh over. And Miss Wells, whom some of us will persist in regarding, not as a defective-tale writer, but as a mistress of the whimsy, was ideally suited to the task. The book runs to almost 800 pages; one might go much farther and laugh far less.

How to Produce Plays and Pageants

The author of “Dramatized Bible Stories for Young People,” and “Dramatized Missionary Stories,” Mary M. Russell, (New York: George H. Doran Company) has given in her new book, “How to Produce Plays and Pageants,” a manual of practical instruction to writers of such productions. The writer first summarizes the renewed interest in drama outside the theater and its causes. She then, after a brief reference to the character of drama in the past, proceeds to its present-day uses and from many valuable hints on such practical subjects as production, costumes, and properties, advances to such subjects as writing and selecting a play. One useful hint on the point of selection is that play-reading committees should be formed where plays are frequently given. A chapter on story-telling is rightly included in the book, true story-telling being in reality a form of drama.

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Miss Brown as a Poet

Ellen Prior

By Alice Brown. New York: The Macmillan Company, \$1.50.

In his recent book “The Poetic Mind,” Professor Prescott has said that there is no such thing as a long poem; poetry is only momentary, a tingle, a magic, a breath that is felt and as suddenly gone. No long poem, therefore, is all poetry, but the spark, the veiled fire—must be evident somewhere. In Alice Brown’s new long poem “Ellen Prior,” we are glad to say that the spark glows at times, although all too fitfully. We are not ready to prefer Miss Brown’s poetry to her prose. In the first place, she has not the musical ear—her lines jar and rub and halt—the measure comes in the wrong place, there is too much effort to fill out the rhymed couplets. Her lines smooth out and loosen up a little as she gets into the swing of the story. With Alice Brown it is all ways the drama that counts; the human relationships, the subterranean regions of the heart, where she is most herself. Rob, the young husband, is a person. Ellen is too angelic to be real, the old mother is also sentimentalized, Lilla, the Other Woman, is a wraithlike, a voice chirping on the wind. But the young husband, brutal, penurious, grudging, blistering, yet a slave to his beloved, is a real, a live human being, vital and robust. For his sake we read the thin web of the story to its end. But, surely, Miss Brown could have dealt with him better in prose. There is a wavering, an abstractness, an ambiguity in many of the passages. Yet now and then she breaks into lines of sure fidelity.

The November sun
Was dead, defeated, covered behind the
rack
Wind clouds were piling in the west, here
With nightmares of forgotten thunder.
Bite grey like heaven-wide wings, and all
the bare
Ferne frework of the woodland etched
With exquisite, unerring tracery—
Then, again, in her description of Rob:
But though his headless tread tore a
rough track
Through the sequestered lives, he did
not lack
Shy, halting confidence to his wife.
As the grey light of dawn, the stirring, dim
Unearthed wonder kept a hand on him.
The story is slight and sketchy;

the mother knew, would she see Windom
Nor hark to echoes from the rumbled
floors
Brawling March madness out upon the
hill;
Never in wintry twilight linger, still
As the lone ghost of summer on the wind
Blowing toward flowers that flee the
frost behind.

Yet the real contribution of the book is the painful turning of a soul—Rob Wayne, tortuously wrung from avareness and greed—wring by suffering to a tardy humility and kindness. In this character Miss Brown has given us a quick and sure study.

London From Its Beginnings

London. Its

Origin and

Early Development

By William Page, London. Constable, 14s. 6d. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, \$5.

While histories of London from the time of the Roman occupation have not been lacking, nothing so complete as Mr. Page’s book has been written on this subject. The general editor of the Victoria County History of London traces the growth of the city in all its various activities, from the days of its Celtic beginnings, when it took shape as a small fishing village, situated on the wooded banks of the creek in the valley between Ludgate and Tower Hill.

How the fishing village expanded into the Roman town, becoming the center of trade and communication, “the knot in the cord,” the strands of which stretched into every part of the country, a harbor for the great import and export activities, the principal terminus for road and water traffic, is a story which Mr. Page relates with much charm and erudition. Although London appears to have been desolate after the removal of the Romans in the fifth century, its importance returned to it as the capital of the Kingdom of the East Saxons early in the seventh; and from then forward, despite many vicissitudes and invasions, it was to grow steadily in wealth and importance with each succeeding century. The granting of “sokes” or portions of land to those who would prove wealthy and therefore advantageous landlords, was a practice well in force in the reign of Alfred, and continued until the time of the Edwards. During a period of constant attack from invaders across the sea, the handing over of a “soke” or portion of land on the direct route to London to a “stakeholder,” such as Toff the Proud, in the reign of Cnut, who would make of it a formidable outpost, must have added greatly to the safety of the city. Mr. Page has contributed a most valuable chapter on the growth and character of the “sokes.”

In closing his history of London with the thirteenth century, Mr. Page leaves us with a picture of it which he likens to a modern country town. The main thoroughfares were wide and there was much pasture land, where today only houses and streets are to be seen. The thirteenth century was to initiate a great increase in building, and a proclamation, issued at the beginning of the century, contained a warning destined to influence the whole future aspect of the city. Every person who built a house was to take care “as he loved himself and his,” that “he did not cover it with reeds, rushes, stubble, or straw, but only with tiles, shingle boards or lead.” The landowner whose wealth and prosperity had grown prodigiously with that of his city could afford in future to have a tiled dwelling place, built of stone.

France has always abounded in writers of apothegms. We have but to think of Rénan and Montaigne. One of the latest additions to the domain of mental stimulation in brief remarks is Gaston le Révérend, whose “Divertissements Littéraires” (Paris: Edition Belles-Lettres) is being cordially welcomed by French readers and critics. It is a wide field M. Révérend has covered. He discusses Corneille and Anatole France, Racine, and Remy de Gourmont, and many and much of the intervening period.

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“The child who reads
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Lilla thrusting between husband and wife her careless philosophy, and Ellen morbidly planning to be rid of her mother, thereby lowering herself to the plane of her more earthly mate. Such business is not natural to Miss Brown. She has tried too hard to embroider a thin and subtle plot. Yet in the frail texture of the tale we cannot but be thankful for lines like

Nevermore
The mother knew, would she see Windom
Nor hark to echoes from the rumbled
floors
Brawling March madness out upon the
hill;
Never in wintry twilight linger, still
As the lone ghost of summer on the wind
Blowing toward flowers that flee the
frost behind.

Yet the real contribution of the book is the painful turning of a soul—Rob Wayne, tortuously wrung from avareness and greed—wring by suffering to a tardy humility and kindness. In this character Miss Brown has given us a quick and sure study.

Mr. Lucas’ Luck of the Year

Mr. E. V. Lucas is among the most prolific of writers. We should feel quite inclined to say that if a book did not float gracefully from his pen two or three times a year, novel or essays or remembrances, it really does not matter very much which, for it always brings with it that atmosphere of charm, of delicate inspiration, of light wisdom and grave humor, too whimsical to be ironic, and yet driving many a folly or weakness deftly home nevertheless, in a way that never becomes offensive.

“Luck of the Year” is Mr. E. V. Lucas, as we all delight in him, saying the things we have so often thought, and yet perhaps hardly even to ourselves put into words, stirring memories of impressions, tragic and comic, yet dealing with them always in a way intimate and serene which, while it awakens sentiment, never jars upon it. And the best of it is that he makes us feel, as does that other past master in whimsicalities, Max Beerholm, that there is no end to the fund he has to draw from. We have no doubt that for Mr. Lucas, and for us, his “Luck of the Year” can belong not less to next year than to this, and to any number, yet to come.

On Sept. 1, 1848, the publishing house of Deutsche Verlagsanstalt (Stuttgart) was opened. Apropos of the seventy-fifth year of activity, the house has brought out a booklet containing a list of its authors. Among these have been Wilhelm Busch, Ebers, Fritz Mauthner, Clara Viebig, Waldemar Bonsels, and many other well known writers. This method of celebrating anniversaries is to be commended. Tell me whom you have published, and I will tell you what kind of publisher you are.

Soviet Russia sees that the no-copy-right scheme is a failure. According to the new law, an author is protected for the first 10 years, after the appearance of a work, and the royalties depend to his heirs for an indefinite period. As to the time that may elapse, however, between the 10-year stipulation and the author’s passing, the new law is queerly non-committal.

When 26 years old, Goethe went to Weimar, his last home. The most of his writing was done in the little park house, set aside for his special purpose. It is about as pretentious as a modern country garage. Gerhart

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What the World Reads

K NUT HAMSON has submitted the first half of the manuscript of a large novel to Gyldendal, his authorized publisher. The complete work, the title of which is being withheld for the time being, is to be published in the late autumn, or early spring of 1924.

René Bazin’s “Il y eût quatre petits Enfants” (Paris: Calmann-Lévy.) though intended primarily for the young, should find a wide circle of readers. The action takes place in the country, which M. Bazin knows at first hand.

Emile Magne’s “Le vrai Visage de La Rochefoucauld” (Paris: Ollendorf) is an attempt to show that the noted French author of so many caustic observations has been grossly misinterpreted. When M. Magne is finished, La Rochefoucauld seems like an optimist.

Leon Bérard, French Minister of Education, has published a book on the reform of classical instruction in secondary schools. M. Bérard’s two doughty opponents in the issue are M. Leygues and M. Herriot. One French critic says: “It would be a pity if M. Bérard were allowed to carry his point (that a knowledge of Latin makes a good writer); for there are already too many writers in France.” Our personal opinion is that a knowledge of Latin has precious little to do with the making of a writer.

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THE HOME FORUM

Swiss Culture and English Influences

MORE than two hundred years ago two eminent scholars of Zurich, Bodmer and Breitinger, achieved a literary document which was to mark a turning point in Swiss letters. It was the celebrated "Discours de la Littérature," a work bearing upon the history of literature and criticism in Switzerland; and it made so profound an impression as to have an immediate influence even beyond the borders of the Confederation. But that it was largely a product of English influence was acknowledged by its authors, who admitted their debt to English culture by prefixing to the "Discours" a letter addressed to the "Illustrious Spectator of the English Nation," in which they frankly confessed that "for all that is most valuable in the 'Painters' we are indebted to the Spectator, at the same time being well aware that we cannot hope to rival the original's wit, imagination, common sense and political science."

Yet even if the literary accomplishments of Addison and Steele were superior to those of the bookmen of Zurich, the "Discours" had its own indirect influence even so far afield as to Goethe. For the Swiss, directly through English inspiration, and indirectly through the literary freedom in their own land, hitherto entirely unknown, and destined to have an important bearing, not alone upon the future of their own culture, but upon that of the larger adjacent countries as well. Bodmer and Breitinger were heralds of an intellectual movement, which resulted in the Swiss school of poetry, and which achieved even greater results in the ever-expanding influence which that school exerted upon the literary thought of that part of Europe. All, let it not be forgotten, directly traceable to Addison and Steele's great magazine.

Just after the production of the "Discours," Louis de Muralt published in Geneva his "Lettres sur les Anglais." This was in 1724, and de Muralt had been in England on a long visit. There he had found the intellectual life on a plane so much higher than that reached at the court of Louis Fourteenth, as to seem to him the only one worthy of emulation. "English institutions," he wrote, "are almost Republican, and the clergy, moreover, are serious in their endeavor to improve the minds of their brethren, wasting not their entire time in idle and empty discussions. The Englishman, in his private life, enjoys nature, has the courage to defy fashion and to disdain royal favor. He is, indeed, the freest man in the world." And then, in his other work, "Lettres sur les Français," de Muralt represents the French of that period as intellectually much more backward. These books of de Muralt's, as we

And to be the opinion of almost all later reviewers, prepared the ground for Jean Jacques Rousseau; so that Geneva did to France what Zurich did to Germany, propagating and interpreting English thought on the Continent.

The English intellectuals who have had a marked and readily discernible influence on Swiss letters are a host. Milton, Young, especially in his "Night Thoughts," Pope, Defoe, all had their Swiss imitators. Hafler's indebtedness to Young is revealed all through the works of the Swiss intellectual.

So much for literature alone—but one of the branches of culture in which the Swiss have ever made themselves amenable to English influence. Moreover literature is, perhaps, an element of less importance in the makeup of the Swiss character than in that of other Continental people. A more significant element in the deter-

maintained, and the acknowledgment of their cultural dominance of the world would not be denied.

Reciprocating all this, the English were the first to recognize the physical charms of the land of Helvetia. They were the first to establish here as the winter playground par excellence of the world. Intellectually their recognition has been equally prompt, as witness the students in Swiss preparatory schools and in the universities, where is inculcated a cosmopolitanism of learning scarcely available elsewhere.

Dancers

A rude fence crossed our trail near the foot of the hill. Leaning against the rough wet poles of it we hesitated. Should we turn and follow our companions back into the sunshine of the open hillside—they were already passed from our sight—or should we climb and enter the twilight cavern of the spruces before us?

The fence said, "Come, I stand at

Castle Island

(Boston Harbor)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Behind, the city lies in purple blur, With softened gleams of rose and gold and gray.

And through the haze I hear the muffled whir Of a distant, busy world of work and play.

But here the sun-kissed bay holds silent ships. Anchored, with bowsprit pointing out to sea;

The tide, incoming, chants with lazy lips. And silver pebbles chime in reverie;

Soft-panting tugs urge on a laggard hull; A blue-eared fisher, frolic in dinky dory

Whose sail scarce stirs; circles the tuneful gull. Over the green with mist of chickory,

About its guns where, idle now as they, I dream in solitary holiday.

Celia Pratt.

very clean soap; there was his red sealing-wax and his ink; and you went out of the room with a picture he had drawn of an eagle carrying off a baby.

A great deal of music was played in the house. You would often find the drawing-room full of instruments and fluttering music and a conductor waving a wand; once a large lady stood up and sang some fine songs about rushing streams and a wandering miller. There were visitors who were interesting to watch and who were very kind, and out of whose trunks came rustling tissue paper and caskets of jewels.

My mother had cabinets with drawers to examine, and she had boxes of jewels, too; and she made no fuss when Evelina, while playing, flung a diamond and ruby ring into her fire and all the gold was found to be melted away. She was very absent-minded with us. We would be dancing with exquisite enjoyment, bounding and flying about to her Weber strains and her Schumann waltz; and suddenly she would forget us and muse for a long time in silence at the

"Love One Another"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A PROMINENT British statesman, on arriving in America recently, said that while the Great War

had destroyed millions of young men and almost incalculable wealth, it appeared that the chief procuring cause of war, namely, hatred, had not abated; and he spoke of the present condition in Europe as far from satisfactory, because of the selfishness, suspicion, and hatred that might, if persisted in, seem to insure another conflict. Many who agree with this opinion do not see a means of preventing another calamity.

On the other hand, there are others who are sure that the means is at hand which, rightly applied, will preclude the possibility of another world conflagration. What the means is, is no secret. It is the practice of true Christianity, the religion taught and exemplified by Jesus the Christ.

The faithful student of the Bible is at a loss to account for the failure of mankind to accept and practice the teachings of the Man of Nazareth. These are so definite, so easily understood; and their practicability was proved by Jesus and his followers beyond the shadow of a doubt! Yet the fact remains that they are not being applied to world problems as they should be, perhaps for two reasons, namely, ignorance and mankind's reluctance to surrender self.

Yet, how plain these teachings are! The golden thread running through the Sermon on the Mount—through the whole of Christ Jesus' teachings in fact—is the need for men to love one another, and to do to others as they would be done by. He taught and proved that God is present and available to meet all human needs, those of nations as well as of individuals; for national problems deal with the needs of individuals collectively. Hear these words of John: "For this is the message that ye heard from the beginning, that we should love one another;" and again, "He that loveth not his brother abideth in death." Strong words, and undoubtedly true words.

But one may say, Who is my brother? And if this be answered, other questions may follow: How can I love those whom I have never seen, those who, perhaps, are entirely different in racial traits, education, ideals, religious beliefs, and industry? How can I love those of whom I know little, and with whom I have little in common? These are the questions which Christian Science is answering today for all; and that its answers are practical, there is ample proof. The teachings of Christian Science are fundamental. Beginning on page 489 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy pertinently says, "With one Father, even God, the whole family of man would be brethren; and with one Mind and that God, or good, the brotherhood of man would

consist of Love and Truth, and have unity of Principle and spiritual power which constitute divine Science."

Here, then, is set forth precisely the method whereby unity or brotherhood may be established. To recognize God as the all-Father surely makes all His children brethren. This states the facts, that God is the only creator of man, and, in consequence, that all His children are brethren. That this does not appear to be true is because of the failure to recognize the truth about God and man; that God created man in His likeness, and made all perfect, or like Himself.

But, one may protest, how can this be, since men are so unlike? Some are good and others, apparently, bad. This seeming difference results from a false concept of man, from the belief that man is a mortal, material creature; but the truth is that man is spiritual and perfect. Being in the image of God Himself, His likeness or reflection, man possesses only divine qualities. All the seeming stress and strife of the world is due to the failure to understand and to put into operation this fundamental truth. Think for a moment what it would mean to have mankind accept and apply it. It would destroy all hate, for manifestly, one cannot hate that which is "altogether lovely," the expression of God, who is infinite Love. It would destroy all selfishness, since God has bestowed upon His children, equally, His infinite blessings. Then how can one, knowing that the abundance of God's blessing, without limit, is his and his brother's as well, maintain a sense of selfishness?

Moreover, this course would remove the possibility of strife and contention; for it would reveal man as the expression of infinite Love, in whom there could be no possibility of a scintilla of the malevolence which is the procuring cause of all enmity. Then would, indeed, be exemplified the state of blessedness which the Psalmist foresaw: "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!" Mrs. Eddy says of the great possibilities of this exalted state, in Science and Health (p. 340): "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfills the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself'; annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."



Peat Carting in the Fell District. From a Drawing by Lawrence Walker

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Among the Fells

SOME of the wildest scenery in England is to be found in Westmoreland, where the river Lune has cut its way to the sea through the rugged hills of granite and blue limestone, sometimes in torrents that have divided the solid rock. There is nothing sleepy about the Lune Valley, nothing perhaps which could be described as pretty; rather it is grand, with craggy fells and mountain rising on either side. One can go a day's march in complete solitude over fells rolling fold upon fold as far as the eye can reach, the stillness broken only by the beating of the mountain sheep and the cry of the curlew.

Tolling up a hillside the solitary walker sometimes sees, with a shock of surprise clear out against the sky on the ridge of the hill, a horse and cart in a spot most unlikely for either. As he reaches the summit he may see, where the ground dips into a swampy hollow, the explanation in stacks of peat cut into slabs or bricks and laid out to dry. This hilltop activity usually indicates the near presence of some homestead to which the workers are carting fuel not otherwise obtainable. For the fells, innocent of any trees, are provided by nature with the peat which the cottagers burn as a substitute.

To whom did this dim forest drawing-room belong? For whom was it designed and executed? Surely not for us, who now behold it as in a rapture. Whom then? Could we find the answer?

We hoped that it might be revealed to us, that we might be granted one glimpse, however fleeting, of the rightful owners of this sylvan home. And we dare believe that our wish was fulfilled. For there beside that soft brown ottoman of fallen tree trunk was there not a little group of lovely folk, and there beside the slender gray column another, there in that darkest corner still another?

Let those who will call these mushrooms; we will not be denied our fancy. This group in softest rose, are they not forest dancers waiting to play their part in some exquisite pantomime? After them shall come these of the pale gray gowns, and then, we think, that group in a green which is like mother-of-pearl, and then perhaps the crystal white. This spirit in pure red is a solo dancer; these tiny things beside her are the pages who carry her flowers and fan.

These larger folk in leather brown and bronze are doubtless clowns and jesters, who add their bit of comedy to the forest show; these, orange-clad, dancers again. Perhaps it is a festival of the seasons they are engaged in—a farewell to the green smiling summer, a welcome to the garish autumn. We would fain have commanded "On with the dance," and delighted our eyes with a sight of these fairylike creatures in motion. But knowing not a single word of their tongue, what could we do but betake ourselves to our own trail again?

November Blue

O heavenly colour, London town Has blurred it from her skies; And, hooded in an earthly brown, Unheavened the city lies. No longer standard-like this hue Above the broad road flies; Nor does the narrow street the blue Wear, slender, pennon-wise.

But when the gold and silver lamps Colour the London dew, And, misted by the winter damps, The shops shine bright anew—Blue comes to earth, it walks the street, It dyes the wide air through; A mimic sky about their feet, The throng go crowned with blue.

—Alice Meynell

The Poet's Evening Walk

When walking in the evening light, (That fairest hour of poets' dreaming), See, that thou turn to where the bright Glow of the sinking sun is streaming. In hushed emotion thou wilt rise, Into vast temples' depths to gaze, Where sacred things themselves reveal, And heavenly beings the slight amaze.

Then, when upon this sacred shrine The darkening clouds soon come down-rolling; Then it is done; thou wilt return, Enraptured at the grand unfolding. A blessed song accompanying thee, Thy brightness such as thou hast seen, Thy dark paths will illumine thee.

—Uhlund. Translated by Elizabeth M. Corden.

A Child in Devon

I now know I was very happy; my time was spent flitting about a house full of very kind, very occupied people, and in dreaming and playing in a garden. I can remember one morning sitting up at the nursery breakfast table, holding a porridge bowl up to my lips and feeling the thick, rough stuff flowing slowly down my throat, and looking out over the rim of the bowl at our autumn garden and seeing that it was pure gold and superbly beautiful. Evelina and I used to roam about our house, opening doors, and everywhere entering on dramas and peepshows. You came into the schoolroom and you heard a scolding; then ran out, shutting in the sound of the still, . . . scales and the noisy tick of the metronome, to wander on to the study door. The handle was turned with difficulty; once inside the room there was my father and everything to do with him that concerned oneself. You felt the peculiar and pleasant electric shock of his prickly shaven chin against your face; and felt the delicious fresh smell of his

plano; or she would begin telling us a most interesting story, and then she would stop and stroke our chins and look through us with a far-away look in a long pause, and one said in vain: "Mother! Mother! Oh, do go on." She seemed too far away to hear. At last Evelina discovered that, if you said "Mrs. Kestell!" in a very severe tone, she could be recalled, and with a smile she would at last go on.

"Ah! But those romantic, sheltered, Russian days of my childhood were good! Our flowers, our Devonshire streams and valleys; our autumn garden with its rustling leaves! I seemed to live then by rushing water—my feet were always on moss. And the poets told me God had made all on purpose for delight—Mary MacCarthy, in The Nation and Athenaeum.

Portraits on a Martinique Balcony

In the street just below our balcony three young women greet each other with good-natured familiarity and stop long enough for us to see that they are representatively vivid. After a little parley, Fifi, our resourceful maid, induces them to come up to the balcony and pose for the painter.

The one in red says (in French), "I have an English name, Eh-dee!" Edith carries herself with the smart swagger of a well-set-up, red-coated officer in his dress uniform. But for the grace with which she hits it off there would be a suggestion of insolence in her akimbo posture.

She is a capresse, with the reddish-brown skin characteristic of that type. Her brilliant red dress with the green kerchief, though typical, is unlike any other in the street. She wears her kerchief loose at the ends in the chic fashion of the younger women. Her turban is exactly folded and tied, with two of the madras ends pulled across to give the effect of a feather stuck through. The third and forms a carefully placed subsidiary accent.

Edith, the second one of the group, talks of clothes with an almost ecstatic emotion. Her own flowered dress, she tells us, is a "robe à la Pompadour" and is indeed of a design and mode such as the Pompadour might have worn. Her turban is particularly smart with an upright and like a tongue of flame.

As her own portrait progresses, Louise gives it extremely critical attention. Though painting is all new to her, she has from her study of color in dress—an intelligent idea of color in painting. Her eyes are accurate.

"It is all right," she says, "for me to hold my foulard that way for a moment, but when you paint it in a portrait it has to stay there forever and it grows tiresome."

Silvies, the third of the group, suggests in her tactiturnity and in a certain cast of her countenance a strain of Chinese blood. . . . At least her name holds out indefinable connotations of strange ancestry.

Only with the promise of a substantial payment can we induce Madame David to pose and when she does consent, she poses very badly. She is much annoyed by people stopping in the street below to watch the painting on the balcony.

"Those people are laughing at me," she says.

"No," the painter replies, "they are

laughing at me. They can see you any day, but a lady painting is a curiosity. "Oh, that is all very well for you to say. You will be gone on the next steamer, but I have to live in this town the rest of my life."

She looks at Louise's gold chains and remarks cynically, "Trop bijoux, gade-mangé vide." (Too much jewelry, empty cupboard.)

"Isn't there a particular name for the design of your dress?" expecting her to say Persian or Cashmere.

Madame David looks up suspiciously. "How do you know that?"

"I don't know. What is it?"

"It is la langue du voisinage."

"The neighborhood tongue" of gossip, a pattern which runs on and on endlessly from tongue to tongue. . . .

Ernestine sees the painting going on up on the balcony and comes up to see what it is all about. She becomes interested in the picture, and is quite willing to pose herself.

She seems fetching enough in her smartly tied madras and the grande robe she wears every day.

"Mais non, that would never do. It has been washed many times and is no longer bright enough, but wait till afternoon and I will wear a beautiful grande robe, that is if Madame is fond of green."

Madame is willing to take the chance. It is refreshing to a painter to find models who instantly recognize the superiority of a paint-box over a camera. In the magic box of paints, there is something that can reproduce the joyous clashing of color in sunlight, the yellow turban, the gorgeously patterned douillettes and the vividly contrasting foulard. The camera catches them all gray, to the great disappointment of the sitters. . . .

Fifi, who has been busying herself in one way or another about the balcony, is the last of our balcony group to be painted. Madame looks at her a bit critically.

"Where is the pretty dress?" she asked, "that you had on last night when you were . . . at the fountain in the courtyard?"

"But, Madame, this is the same dress."

"It doesn't seem so pretty."

"Ah, Madame, it is the foulard which makes the dress jump." (Qui fait sauter la robe.)

When she puts it on we see that it is indeed the yellow silk kerchief which makes the dark green dress jump.—Benjamin A. Morton, in "The Veiled Empress."

Experience

Who has known heights and depths, shall not again

Know peace—not as the palm heart knows

Low, ivied walls; a garden close; The old enchantment of a rose.

And though he tread the humble ways of men, He shall not speak the common tongue again.

—Mary Brent Whiteside.

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SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1923

EDITORIALS

THERE is no longer any question as to the early holding of an economic advisory conference upon German reparations. One is to be held. It may be the one growing out of Secretary Hughes' New Haven speech, or it may be the one assured by yesterday's action of the Reparations Commission, created under the Versailles Covenant, in agreeing to take up the question of reparations at Germany's request. This action of the Reparations Commission is significant. It indicates that France is no longer supreme in that body, but that Italy and Belgium have united with Great Britain in determining to reopen this hotly contested question.

Some apprehension is felt that any advisory conference now comes too late. There is a growing distrust of the stability of the present German Government. The cable from the Monitor's Berlin correspondent today shows the growing confidence of the German industrialists that they will shortly be able to overthrow the Republic. Conditions of life in that country are becoming so intolerable that the people may well feel that in turning to any other form of government they are exchanging insupportable ills for something that at least promises relief. The question as to how millions of Germans are to be fed from day to day naturally in that country takes precedence over any question as to how they are to pay reparations. The situation is made to them the more intolerable because of the fact that supplies do exist, crops were never better, the activity of industrial establishments has been almost unprecedented, and by far the greater part of the distress of the Nation proceeds from the utterly disorganized state of the currency. We read of food riots in Germany, but the story is not of the lack of food but of the lack of any money of value where-with to purchase it.

Among many people it will be felt that the time for international discussion is passing away, and that the time for action is arriving. And yet what action is possible? In this morning's newspapers President Coolidge is reported to have said that any question of extending official relief to Germany must be deferred until Congress can act upon it. Congress will not assemble until the first week in December, and a prolonged contest over the organization of the two houses is forecast, which will further delay action. The State Department, by that time, should be able to present definite and trustworthy information as to the extent of distress and the best methods of relief. There is an inclination to ascribe much of the destitution to the errors of a government dominated by the great industrialists. Even if this be true, it would be not only unfair but inhuman to seek to punish the masses of the German people for the folly, and worse than folly, of their Government. If great need exists for aid, that is the matter to be emphasized today more than the causes creating that need.

The London Times, representing conservative opinion in England, said this morning that to draw up a report on Germany's ability to make foreign payments would be like "attempting to paint a picture with dissolving pigments that flow irresistibly about the canvas." The Times forecasts the need of asking America to "extend her charitable assistance in order to save some of the population from perishing of starvation." And it declares that the sooner Britain can formulate with the United States some radical constructive scheme, "the brighter will be the prospect of seeing Germany able to pay her debts to Europe, and being able to take her part in the trade of the world." The Manchester Guardian, representing liberal opinion, asserts that today Germany is threatened by "the worst type of militarism, once styled Prussian, but now rampant in Bavaria," and it believes that if the Stresemann Government succumbs, the Allies will be faced with a situation which will "put the proposed conference hopelessly out of date, and which cannot be dealt with under any sanctions or penalties of the Treaty of Versailles."

It is clearly British opinion, as it must be the opinion among well-informed Americans, that while economic conferences are proceeding and the discussions as to whether Germany can pay six billions or sixteen are being held, the immediate question is as to whether the German middle classes, ruined by the criminal folly of their Government, which was dictated by the great industrialists and profiteers, are to be allowed to starve. Already private charity in the United States is bestirring itself actively and effectively, but it is confronted by the terrible difficulties growing out of an unstabilized currency in Germany, and a steadily increasing rate of exchange. Private advices from an agent in Berlin, handling the funds which are being sent by The Christian Science Board of Directors for relief, lay emphasis upon the distress among the people, and the utter impossibility of estimating in advance in terms of marks how to relieve that distress. She writes:

For instance—most people have for a long time done entirely without milk, eggs, and butter. Everything now costs billions. How glad they would be if they could get something in that line for a change. . . . A hundredweight of coal costs now four billions. A hundredweight of potatoes also costs four billions.

This information is of date of October 19. By this time the figures in marks would necessarily be double.

At such a moment economic discussions must take second place. Even the determination of responsibility for conditions so grievous must be deferred until the sufferers have been in some measure relieved. The assurance that has now come that the conference as to Germany's obligations is yet to be held in some form is gratifying so far as it goes, but what is more immediately necessary is action, not merely in the form of private benefactions but in the shape of public aid, in order that the German people may not starve while waiting

for the amount of their debts to be estimated. It would seem desirable that the Administration at Washington should find some method of acting on this subject without waiting for the always dilatory action of Congress.

WHAT has been referred to as the "war over peace," which occupied so large a part of the time of the sessions of the National Council of Women at Decatur, Ill., seems to have been more of a conflict over methods and means than a disagreement regarding the end sought. It was hardly to be expected that out of the deliberations of this representative council there would come, full fledged, a definite working plan which would insure the abolition of armed warfare. It was inevitable that among those who have devoted serious study to the problem there should be differing opinions as to the course to be pursued.

But there was unmistakably manifested an almost unanimous sentiment favorable to the extension and enlargement of the family circle of nations for the purpose of bringing about a recognition of that community of interest which will make future wars impossible. It is not to be wondered at that there should be differing views when it came to discussing processes of vitalizing and enforcing a peace policy by purely peaceful methods. It has so long been believed that peace could result only from the conquest of arms that it is not easy, all at once, to envision an era of voluntary peace established and maintained as a result of the realization of the utter uselessness of war.

It is of chief importance that there has been evidence, perhaps in this meeting of the National Council of Women more emphatically than ever before, the determination of the women of the United States to insist upon, and to compel, the abandonment by their Government of any narrow policy of isolation. There is apparent an unequivocal determination to see to it that if wise counsels, unselfish intervention and willing co-operation can prevent future wars, in Europe or elsewhere, the United States stands ready—and that it can be understood henceforth that it does stand ready—to act wholeheartedly in that behalf.

Those as wise and as unselfish as the leaders of the opposing factions in the women's council meetings have differed regarding the methods which should be adopted. The idealists, on one side, are opposed by the advocates of adequate national defense on the other side. But their differences are not so serious after all. The great test to be taken is that which commits civilization to policies of peace instead of war. Humanity has a long road to travel before apprehensiveness and fear can be allayed or destroyed. It is encouraging that today appreciable progress is being made in the right direction. There cannot be too much discussion of the subject. Deliberation can result only in a better understanding.

IN AN editorial headed "Lay Aside the Habiliments of Strife!" recently published in the Electrical World, the editor comments with satisfaction on the changed attitude of the public utility in the form of electric light and power plants toward the citizen, as a consumer of its products, from that of former years. In speaking of the former attitude, the writer says that there was a time when public utilities "armed themselves against their customers with legal swords and bucklers," and "themselves took unfair advantage of the public in ways only possible because they stood in the position of power."

Public Utilities and the Golden Rule

In speaking of the present-day attitude, we quote again: "The household moving into a vacant dwelling in a city served by one of our most enlightened companies today finds the service ready and waiting for the turn of a switch and a little card dangling from the chandelier welcoming him to the service."

The above is most gratifying, but what is more so is the following closing paragraph of the editorial:

The world is moving up and out of the mists, and the mind of man is gradually thawing in the sunlight. Public utility executives are learning that the exercise of helpful constructive service is both more profitable and more enjoyable than practicing any of the subtle arts of defense that they have considered so necessary for so long. But a little while and all this rusty armor of the era of strife will have been laid away, and the industry will discover how much easier it is to serve and grow when the mind is free to think ahead in the service of humanity.

The world has long believed that the Golden Rule is a fine thing, but has always doubted that it was more than a Sunday-go-to-meeting garment. It is indeed interesting to find that public utilities are finding it otherwise and that it not only brings joy to him who practices it, but income as well.

OPponents of the inhuman convict-leasing system, the operation of which in Alabama has recently aroused such great opposition, will welcome the renewed attempt, under the auspices of the Prison Reform Association, to abolish it in that State. This organization has been formed as a result of the merging of the various state-wide forces fighting the system, and has really come into being almost entirely by reason of the failure of the State Legislature to take action to put a stop to it. The purpose of the association, however, is not to condemn without offering something in place of what is condemned. As its secretary said recently: "There is no use crying out against the convict lease system unless a reasonable substitute is offered in its place."

Consequently a part, and an important part, of its program is the suggestion of other methods for use in place of the present ones. It is needless to discuss these proposed plans. Nor is it necessary to determine their respective merits. The main point is that they all recognize the fact that the prison-leasing system is fundamentally wrong and that some drastic steps must be taken to wrench the whole question out of the hands of politicians and place it in those of normal humanitarians. It is decidedly a question in the minds of many as to whether reformation is ever obtained under the impulse of methods which have for their groundwork the sentiment of fear. This is not saying that it is not absolutely necessary to exercise restraint upon those who have proved themselves unworthy of the privileges of ordinary citizenship. It is saying that modern prison methods should be entirely different from those of the Middle Ages, because it is realized today that such methods as were then used were valueless when it came to the actual achievement of any worth-while reformatory results.

Enlarging the Family Circle

That such methods as have been employed in Alabama under the prison-leasing system should be countenanced for a moment in the United States is a matter for wonderment when one realizes the general trend of present-day humanitarian thought. That there should even be the necessity for such a movement as this prison reform organization really is a slur upon twentieth century civilization. And that the association will meet with success in its efforts may practically be taken for granted, when it is appreciated how great the necessity is that this crying abuse should be abolished root and branch.

THE wife of an English diplomatist, wholly ignorant of the language of the country in which she was living, found a simple and direct method of expressing her indignation at seeing a driver cruelly belaboring a horse in the Near Eastern capital to which her husband was accredited. Being unable to make the driver understand her exposition of the enormity which he was committing, she lifted her parasol and soundly brought it down upon the head of the offending man. The incident created some excitement, and the excitement resulted in calling public attention to the fact that animals have rights, and that those rights must be respected.

Spreading the Gospel of Kindness

In another Near Eastern capital, an American woman called attention to the rights of dogs by befriending a faithful friend of man which had been tied to a post night and day, to guard his master's property, with scarcely enough food for his bare subsistence. This American woman had been warned that she must not touch the dog, for it was extremely vicious and would spring at her throat on the first opportunity. Bred in dog-love and dog-tradition, this New Englander boldly walked up to the dog with every indication of friendliness in voice and gesture, held out her hand and patted it on the head as if it had been her tried and true friend. Far from springing at her throat, the animal rubbed its head against her knee and wagged a tail that had apparently lost the habit of wagging.

Thus the Sofa dog realized that it had, at last, found a friend. What is more, the dog's owners, like the driver of the horse, were made to grasp the fact that the Occident looks with disfavor and disapproval on the cruel treatment of animals. The establishment in Sofia of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals is a result of this contact between the Occident and the Orient. As was the case in Italy, however, when the campaign of kindness to animals was started under the auspices of English-speaking, English-speaking men and women, the basic trouble in the Near East is found to be the absence of any legislation that protects animals from abuse.

In all countries outside of England and America where the gospel of kindness to animals is well established as a national ideal of conduct, the English-speaking conscience is doing a great work for animals. It was the English-speaking race that first conceived the idea of give-and-take for animals, as well as for men. It is no small tribute to the civilization of English-speaking peoples that their moral concepts in this respect are extending to the rest of Europe.

Editorial Notes

IT MUST have struck Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, as an instance of unconscious irony, that Mr. Lloyd George should have singled out the subject of prohibition in the remarks he made at the Lotos Club in New York, following the welcoming introduction by Dr. Butler. And the conviction with which Mr. Lloyd George spoke rendered it all the more interesting to the onlooker. "The question regarding the sale and consumption of alcoholic liquor," he said, "is no longer a worry to you Americans. You have settled that forever." Dr. Butler, it may be recalled, just prior to sailing to England some months ago, in a formal interview took a positive stand on the prohibition issue, urging an amendment of the Volstead Act on the ground that thereby the Eighteenth Amendment would be made more easily workable. Mr. Lloyd George's confidence must have grated somewhat, it would almost appear.

LONDON is far from being the only city concerning which the old reproach is true that its inhabitants generally know very little of its interesting and historical features, but a recently prepared film, entitled "Unknown London," must surely make many Londoners realize this truism anew. For instance, how many of those who pride themselves on being well acquainted with London's sights—remember the Board of Trade's standard measure which is fixed to the stone wall on the north side of Trafalgar Square? And how many have ever visited Ely Place, Holborn, where police powers are vested entirely in the beadle, and where the watchman every night still calls out the hour and the state of the weather? Many a well-traveled city dweller might profit by turning his attention to some of the landmarks nearer home.

Allied Debts and Reparations

By WALTER W. HEAD

Walter W. Head was elected president of the American Bankers' Association at its recent meeting in Atlantic City, New Jersey. He is president of the Omaha National Bank, Omaha, Nebraska. During last year he was vice-president of the American Bankers' Association and a member of the economic policy commission of that organization.

THE first great problem incident to the settlement of debts due the United States from various European nations is the difficulty of a large number of people in approaching the subject with an open mind.

There are those who believe these debts should be canceled as America's contribution to the general allied cause. There are others who favor cancellation because they think it a necessary step to prevent a political and economic catastrophe abroad. Still others believe our own prosperity is endangered by the continued chaotic conditions in Europe. On the other hand, there are many who oppose even the slightest readjustment of the debt, asserting that it is like any other debt, and should be collected if the debtor is solvent.

In each case many advocates of the representative sides approach a passionate zeal. Cold and prosaic figures have become clothed in garments of race, religious and class prejudice to an extent almost unbelievable.

If we are going to give this matter the attention which it deserves we must subordinate our passions and prejudices, and undertake to analyze the situation as it really is. At the outset—by way of reassurance to those who may fear extremes—I recognize that these credits were extended and accepted in good faith, but I also recognize the possibility that we may be able to win concessions from Europe, in the way of restoration of political and economic stability, which may warrant a recasting of the amounts due.

As a business proposition there is just one reason for considering a recasting of the balances due us from foreign governments. That is the possibility that such action would aid in re-establishing a foreign market which will absorb our surplus products.

The difficulties which we have to consider are: 1. Do we need such a foreign market? 2. Has the capacity of that market been curtailed by the foreign debt due us?

It is unnecessary to present arguments on the first question. It is possible, of course, for the United States to isolate itself. We can produce, within our territory, everything that is necessary to sustain life. Mere existence, however, is not the purpose of life. We cannot prosper as we have prospered—nor can we continue to enjoy the pleasures to which we are now accustomed—unless we dispose of the surplus products which naturally accumulate—both agricultural and industrial. Our resources of natural wealth, of land capable of intensive cultivation, and of productive labor, are such that normally we produce a surplus. We must either sell this surplus abroad or curtail our production and generally lower our standard of living.

To my mind it is unthinkable that we should attempt complete economic and commercial isolation. "If fact, I know of no one who proposes, in so many words, that we do that, although many fail to realize that this would be the certain result of the policies which they advocate."

Our own prosperity requires that we continue to produce a surplus and that we sell it abroad, in exchange for the products of foreign countries, which we need and must have. Our foreign trade depends upon the purchasing power of foreign countries, and thus we may truly say that our prosperity depends upon the prosperity of the rest of the world—particularly of Europe. In support of that statement, your attention is directed to the fact that exports from the United States exceeded imports in 1922 by only 21 per cent—the lowest figure in a decade. During the first six months of this year, the value of our imports exceeded that of our exports. Europe's inability to buy impaired our ability to sell.

We have an interest in Europe's prosperity—a selfish interest. To protect that interest we must be concerned in the restoration of our debtors' capacity to trade with us and to meet their obligations. We should deal with this subject exactly as a banker deals with a loan of doubtful value.

The United States should have a representative with official standing in the Reparations Commission. We should not necessarily be bound by any agreement which may be proposed, but our representative should gather all information available as to the situation, the attitude of the respective nations, the ability of Germany to pay, and the probable future course of events. When that is done, the United States Government, of its own motion and based on its own information, should then decide whether it should consider the readjustment of its accounts with Europe, and, if so, in what manner.

Our own Debt Funding Commission should inform itself as to the conditions abroad and should recommend to Congress whatever readjustment, if any, of the inter-allied debt may be warranted by the prospective settlement of the reparations problem or by other considerations.

These suggestions, it is to be noted, are purely for fact-finding and advisory purposes—for getting down to the realities of the case. Precisely what our action should be, to serve this common interest, will be determined by information which at this time is not available. Our first step is to secure the information and our duty is to follow developments intelligently.

An Appreciation From an Authority

"IN REFERRING directly to The Christian Science Monitor," writes The Fairhaven (Mass.) Star, editorially, "as the one conspicuous example of clean and high-minded journalism, Mr. Frederick Roy Martin, general manager of The Associated Press, proves himself a man of generous impulses and one who desires the very best in newspaper work for the people of the country." It continues:

"Mr. Martin is of the opinion that every newspaper should be of such quality that parents can safely place it in the hands of their children without first going through it carefully to see if there is unfit news matter in it. This expression of opinion from the head of the greatest news gathering agency in the world ought to put a quietus on the talk we hear so frequently from newspaper men, namely, that a paper which refrains from printing reports of prize fights, murder trials and scandal suits is a namby-pamby affair, published by people who do not understand the first principles of newspaper work. This pronouncement from Mr. Martin will not be pleasing to editors who go on the 'giving the people what they want' principle, and it will surely suffer the merciless condemnation of the reporters who 'cover' sensational court proceedings, but undoubtedly the best class of citizens will recognize Mr. Martin as one who speaks with authority, and not as the scribes."